A Pictorial Record of Shanghai's Undeclared War, as photographed by Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury Staff Photographers

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SHANGHAI AREA WAR MAP

As of September 20, the Chinese defense line runs roughly from Luiho (K5) to the border of the international settlement in the North Station area (H7). The Japanese forces after weeks of fighting now control the West bank of the Whangpoo River up to the settlement. The Civic Centre is in the hands of Japanese forces, although Chinese machine gun outposts in the Kiangwan area still harass the enemy. In Pootung on the East bank of the Whangpoo large forces of Chinese are entrenched.

SHANGHAI UNDER FIRE

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As Japan's economic machine slowly but surely made inroads into China's leading cities and as Japan's commercial relations with China were showing a yearly increase, Japan's military machine once again took the opportunity provided by another of "those incidents" to completely disrupt the pursuits of Japanese and Chinese businessmen.

A French writer at the outbreak of the present hostilities tersely summed up the situation as follows:—Chinese politicians were ready to forget for 26 years the Mukden incident which gave Japan the three Eastern Provinces; Chinese commercial interests were ready to expand along with Japanese industry in China; and Japanese business leaders on their part were only too willing to grasp this opportunity to solidify their position on the China mainland, when the Japanese Military Machine got out of control and seized the Lukouchiao incident as the pretext to invade North China, starting a war that has now spread to Shanghai. This now famous "Lukouchiao incident" centered around the garrison town of the same name, south west of Peiping along the Peiping-Hankow Railway. As fighting broke out Japanese Military authorities demanded in a peace conference the immediate withdrawal of all Chinese troops from the vicinity of Lukouchiao but twenty minutes before a two hour truce was to expire the battle was suddenly renewed resulting in the present wide scale "undeclared war" which at the present time threatens to become a major war to a show down.

However, many months before the Lukouchiao incident Peiping had been tense and expectant. Incident after incident was being created and at various times marshal law had to be declared in the city though few were aware of this, aside from the authorities and consular offices. The city of Peiping was outwardly calm, but beneath the surface were agitators and plotters attempting to create incidents which would have given the Japanese Military their needed opportunity for a clash.

General Sung Cheh-yuen, Chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council while not openly defiant of Japanese aggression, all along was firm in his determination to maintain the integrity of Chinese territory. Before the Lukouchiao incident, Peiping authorities felt that the 29th Army under General Sung were sufficiently alert to prevent any move similar to that which brought on the Mukden incident in 1931.

On the morning of July 9 it appeared that the Lukouchiao incident would be closed as both forces agreed to withdraw to their positions near the Marco Polo Bridge, South of Peiping. And China once again sighed with relief as Tokyo announced that she would not aggravate the situation. Apologies were tendered and the following agreement was reached.

AGREEMENT

Beginning to evacuate the right bank of the Yungting River at 5 o'clock, the Japanese shall concentrate on the left bank of the river and to an area north of the Peiping-Hankow Railway.

Retreating from Yuanping, a small walled city near Marco Polo Bridge also known as Lukuochiao, and the approaches to the bridge by 9 o'clock, the Chinese forces shall concentrate on the right bank of the Yungting River.

However, this easing of tension was short lived as a midnight battle broke out on July 11, near the International Golf Course, at Papaoshan, about 6 miles west of Peiping, and the battle in the north from then on was renewed with both sides claiming a disagreement over the interpretation of the new agreement under which both sides pledged themselves against agression in the Wanping area.

BACKGROUND

The Hopei-Chahar Political Council, of which General Sung Che-yuan, commander of the 29th Army now in Tientsin, is the chairman, has always maintained an attitude towards Nanking which causes much political speculation in China. While reports were current at one time that General Sung was actually in favor of the autonomy of the North China provinces, the general, on the other hand, reminded the public of the glories of his army during the defense of Hsifengkow against the Japanese invasion some years ago.

Observers believe that several of the pro-Japanese elements in the Council, including Chen Chueh-sen, the director of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway, might have agreed to accept verbally the Japanese demands during the negotiations in Peiping and seek to persuade General Sung Che-yuan to endorse the plan. As the Japanese authorities would be satisfied by the Council's acceptance with or without Nanking approval, the Waichiaopu would then be faced with another fait accompli despite previous announcements that the government would not recognize any agreement unless approved by Nanking.

Otherwise the situation would be somewhat analogous to the operations of the Huitung Company which, though registered with the Council, has not been approved by the Nanking authorities. Nevertheless, the air service continues despite the Nanking protests. It has been Japan's "old policy" to deal directly with local Chinese officials.

The Hopei-Chahar Political Council came into existence since December, 1935, as a successor of the Peiping

Political Affairs Readjustment Commission and to placate the Japanese whose military were intent then on an outright "buffer state." General Sung became chairman of the Council immediately after its inauguration, holding the concurrent post as chairman of the Hopei provincial government which he recently relinquished in favor of General Feng Chih-an. The Council was primarily established to deal with the growing Japanese influence in North China and nominally is subject to the jurisdiction of the Executive Yuan in Nanking, although the Japanese favor an autonomous status for it and treat it independently.

Meanwhile as tension increased, Japan began to pour her troops into the North. The Central Government in Nanking showed its hand and came out in open support of General Sung Cheh-yuan.

In the meantime as Japan began to solidify her military machine in North China, some ray of hope for a peaceful settlement was still held in Tokyo where officials insisted upon settling the issue on the spot and presented the Hopei-Chahar political council the following set of Five demands:

1. The 29th Army should be immediately withdrawn from the vicinity of Peiping and Tientsin.

2. Japanese troops should be allowed to be stationed at Lukouchiao, the strategic Peiping-Hankow Railway station near which the first shot of the latest Sino-Japanese clash was fired on the night of July 8.

3. Reorganization of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council and independence of its administrative powers from Nanking.

4. Construction, with Japanese capital and technical staff, of the Tsangchow-Shihchiachuan Railway, linking the Hopei coast with Shansi.

5. Re-affirmation of the Boxer Protocol giving Japanese and allies rights to station troops in Peiping and Tientsin.

In Nanking however, these demands were rejected as unacceptable to China's national integrity, in a firm reply on July 19. Meanwhile, on July 20, at an extraordinary Cabinet meeting, Tokyo announced that Japan's last word would be made public that evening.

Nanking's view of the affair was expressed on this same day in a statement made by General Chiang Kai-shek as follows:—

1. Any kind of settlement must not infringe upon territorial integrity and sovereign right of China.

2. The status of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council is fixed by the Central Government and there must not be any illegal alteration.

3. The Central Government will not agree to the removal by outside pressure of those local officials it has appointed, such as the chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council.

4. The Central Government will not allow any restriction to be placed upon the positions now held by the 29th Army.

It is obvious that many of the points provided for in the reported peace pacts in North China, conflict with the conditions laid down by the generalissimo.

However, on July 21 it appeared that the dispute would be settled locally as Japan desired. On that date troops of the 37th Chinese Division began the evacuation of positions at Lukouchiao and along the right bank of the Yungting river, in compliance with the terms of the truce accord which was reached in Peiping on July 11. And further indicating the acceptance by General Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council of this truce agreement, Mr. Lei Ssu-chang, Director of the Social Affairs Bureau of the Peiping Municipality was dismissed from his post. He was regarded by the Japanese authorities as a leading figure in the anti-Japanese movement in the North.

In the face of Nanking protests regarding the alleged agreement, General Sung Cheh-yuan then came out with the announcement that the agreement was only verbal. Finally on July 26 all hopes for peace were blasted when Chinese and Japanese troops opened fire on each other at Langfang an important railway station along the Peiping-Tientsin Section of the Peiping-Liaoning railway. It was stated at the time that the Chinese authorities objected to the Japanese attempt to station troops in that city. This latest clash brought tension in Tientsin to a new high and the threat of war in Tientsin became real as Chinese forces at Yangtsun blew up a strategic railway bridge some thirty miles north west of Tientsin thus breaking the line to Peiping.

By now major hostilities appeared to be brewing on July 28, with the launching of a fierce counter-offensive by Chinese troops to recapture Langfang and Fengtai. Meanwhile Japanese forces on that date claimed the capture of Nanyuan, a garrison city 8 miles south of Peiping.

In Shanghai where anti-Japanese feeling was mounting daily, the reported victory by Chinese troops in capturing Langfang and Fengtai brought an unprecedented fire cracker bombardment that fairly rocked the city. However, this jubilation was short lived when the news trickled through that Chinese forces had again been driven from both of these towns.

On July 29 the final ember was added to the fire in the North when major hostilities broke out in Tientsin. At 1 o'clock the afternoon of that date the East Station was ablaze, and as Japanese planes went into action the Chinkang Bridge linking the Foreign Concession with the city Government offices also caught fire. Other buildings in Tientsin soon caught up and a huge conflagration raged as Japanese air and land forces drove against the Chinese.

Meanwhile on this date a report coming from Peiping stated that the pro-Japanese Mayor of Tientsin had ousted his superiors from Peiping, taking over control of the ancient capital and at the same time commencing peace negotiations with the Japanese Military authorities. General Sung Che-Yuan, the ousted leader took up his headquarters at Paoting where on that date his army was

also ordered to congregate. By July 30 it was obvious to observers that peace, through diplomatic negotiations, was impossible, as Nanking branded the "peace maintenance association" in Peiping as a "traitorous and bogus regime" seeking to alienate Peiping from control of the Nanking Government.

With the retirement of Chinese troops from around the immediate area of Tientsin, Domei, on July 30, reported from Nanking that General Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission had ordered 50,000 Central Government troops concentrated at Paoting to march northwards to Changhsintien, 15 miles South of Peiping.

By July 31 Chinese forces had completely evacuated the Chinese city in Tientsin leaving the Japanese in complete control of this important city of China and in addition Hsiyuan northwest of Peiping also fell into the hands of the Japanese. On that same day, July 31, the news trickled in to Tientsin of the Tungchow massacre in which the entire Japanese population of Tungchow as well as Japanese troops were annihilated. On this same day Japanese claimed the capture of Changhsintien.

As the war was well under way, European statesmen cried for peace in the Orient, in the interest of both countries.

August 2 brought first indication that hostilities would extend southward from Tientsin and Peiping, when Japanese warships and 'planes were reported to be active along the central and south China coast.

Tsingtao also came on to the scene on that day when 20,000 Chinese started a wholesale exodus from that port, fearing the extension of hostilities into Shantung. Also featuring the news on August 2 was the report from Tientsin that White Russians had been employed along with Japanese plainclothes men to raid the Soviet Consulate in that city. The following day brought official Soviet protests in Tokyo on the raid.

On August 3 as Nanking leaders promised the populace of China that "something important will take place within the next two or three days," General Wu Teh-chen, Governor of Kwangtung Province and former Mayor of Greater Shanghai, made the statement that the limit of China's patience had been reached, and war was inevitable!

By August 4, war news from Spain was relegated to back pages as reports came in from Tientsin regarding the massing of huge concentrations of Japanese troops in the North.

First indications that Shanghai was being brought into the fray, occurred on August 5 when thousands and thousands of Chinese residents in Chapei started a mass exodus into the Settlement and French Concession. Their concern seemed justified the next day when Japan landed Marines in the Japanese Concession in Hankow. A state of emergency was then declared in that city to be followed the next day, August 7, by the turning over to Chinese authorities of the Hankow Concession and the complete evacuation of all Japanese residents and troops.

On August 10, Shanghai newspapers reported that a Shanghai war had been averted in the nick of time• following prompt action by Mayor O. K. Yui in settling on the spot the killing of two Japanese Naval Landing Party members by the Chinese Peace Preservation Corps in a clash near Hungjao Airdrome. However, despite the agreement reached on this incident by the local authorities, tension on that day increased and the exodus from Chapei was renewed as additional thousands left that area which in 1932 was the scene of the "1932 undeclared war." Although apparently satisfied with the Settlement of Hungjao Road incidents, events from August 11 to the 13th came in quick succession and brought the war to the Shanghai area.

On August 12, with Japanese forces launching a general offensive on three fronts in the North, here in Shanghai Vice-Consul Ichiro Kawasaki filed a second demarche against the activities of the Chinese Peace Preservation Corps, claiming that members of the Corps were interfering with legitimate Japanese business.

And to indicate that decisive action was not far off additional Japanese warships with Naval Landing Party reinforcements arrived in Shanghai. Chapei on that day, August 12, was a scene of activity as sand bag emplacements and barbed wire entanglements sprang up at all strategic street corners. For the first time regular 88th Division Troops were noticed patrolling the north station area.

Friday the 13th saw tension in Shanghai rapidly coming to a head with sniping in the North Szechuen Road area breaking out between Chinese and Japanese out-posts, and with both sides claiming that the other had broken the 1932 truce agreement.

In the late afternoon of August 13 Japanese Naval guns opened up from the river on Woosung, while Chinese artillery for the first time came into action firing on Japanese positions on the border of Chapei.

And the same evening the Shanghai Municipal Council issued the following statement.

"The Shanghai Municipal Council considers it expedient to issue the following public statement for the information of all concerned.

"The duty of the Council during these abnormal times is to adopt every means in its power to ensure the safety of life and property within the area under its control, and to preserve the peace, order and good government of the International Settlement.

"For this purpose and as a part of the necessary protective arrangements the Shanghai Volunteer Corps has been mobilized, and assisted by certain national defense forces is taking part with the Police in preserving the International Settlement as a peaceful area in which all persons irrespective of nationality can dwell and carry on their lawful occupations.

"All persons are urged in the common interest to cooperate with the authorities to the utmost extent to bear cheerfully any inconvenience to which they may be

subjected and to assist generally in preserving calm, peace and good order."

The French authorities enforced curfew between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. from the 15th. The Settlement Council followed suit the next day. (In 1932 the Shanghai Municipal Council declared a state of emergency, which declaration, as opposed to the present time, gave the Japanese the excuse that in advancing into Chinese territory they were defending their sector of the international settlement).

That night Chinese military authorities, fearing a naval attack on Lungwha and Nantao, threw a blockade across the Whangpoo River at the Nantao Bund.

Shanghai, little suspecting the events of the morrow, now famous "Bloody Saturday" devoted itself to discussing the incidents that led to the 1932 trouble.

Aside from the thousands of refugees streaming along the Bund, down town Shanghai presented its usual Saturday morning appearance on August 14. Suddenly at 10.15, three Chinese bombers zoomed out of the low hanging clouds and passing over the Japanese Flagship Idzumo, which was anchored off the Japanese Consulate Building, dropped a number of bombs, which, however, missed their mark, the Flagship, and landed on the Shanghai Hongkew Wharf killing three Chinese and wounding ten others.

As the bombers droned over the Settlement Japanese anti-aircraft guns came into action, and with shells bursting two hundred feet above the Whangpoo River, pandemonium broke loose among the thousands and thousands of refugees streaming in from the Hongkew area. Broadway, just over the Garden Bridge, became a milling mass of humanity scrambling over bundles and fallen refugees for places of safety. This however, was only a prelude to other events later in the day which placed Saturday, August 14, on record as "Bloody Saturday."

By this time Shanghai knew that the 1932 war was to be repeated, only this time Chinese troops would be fully supported by Nanking. Shanghai also knew that the Settlement and Concession areas would suffer damages.

In back of this fear came the announcement in the afternoon of August 14, by Mayor O. K. Yui, in a note sent to the Senior Consul of the Consular Body, stating that Chinese troops will be "compelled to take such self defense measure as is deemed necessary for reducing the danger caused by Japanese armed forces in making use of the Settlement areas" as a base for military operations.

That the concern of the authorities in Shanghai was well justified came Saturday afternoon, when Chinese members, again attempting to bomb the Idzumo, again missed their mark and dropped two bombs, one of which struck the Cathay Hotel and the other the Palace Hotel on Nanking Road. About fifteen minutes later one of these Chinese bombers flying over the Settlement dropped two bombs at the inter-section of Rue Montigny and Avenue Edward VII in the French Concession. More than one thousand civilians met their death, while more than 2,000 were wounded as a result of these two bombings, practically all of whom were Chinese refugees seeking the safety of the International Settlement. Among the casualties were also scores of foreigners.

After the bombing of Avenue Edward VII, Chinese authorities clamed that the bomb racks on the plane from which the bombs were dropped had been damaged by anti-aircraft fire and as a result the two bombs which fell were loosened from their racks. They also claimed that the pilot had been wounded while his machine-gunner was killed. With these two bombings, with their attending loss of life, that Saturday well earned its name of "Bloody Saturday."

Other features of the day were: The bombing of Hungjao Airdrome by Japanese Sea-planes; intermittent fighting in the North Station area and the sinking of additional ships to complete the barrier across the Whangpoo River; the rushing of additional foreign men-of-war to Shanghai; and the continued mass evacuation of Chinese and foreigners from Chapei, Kiangwan, Yangtszepoo and Wayside areas.

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"Bloody Saturday" passed, leaving an unnerved Shanghai population asking "what next," when, on Sunday, August 15, in reply to a protest against the flight of Chinese and Japanese war 'planes over the International Settlement and the French Concession, Mayor O. K. Yui stated that unless anti-aircraft guns and machine guns mounted on the roof tops of Japanese buildings along the Bund were removed Chinese forces "might be compelled to take adequate action in self defense." This claim was later proved to be false. At the same time Washington and London filed protests with China and Japan.

Briefs of the day: Hungjao Airdrome bombed by Japanese planes, and Nanking receives its first baptism of fire from Japanese planes as 19 bombers raided the Capital.

Chinese and Japanese reinforcements moving in; Japanese gunboats go into action shelling Chinese positions along the water front. One Chinese bomber, at a high altitude, reconnoiters over Japanese positions; Japanese in full control North of Soochow Creek and many foreigners isolated in Hongkew.

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As Japanese bombing planes went into action over Hungjao Airdrome and Lunghua on August 16, news of the day centered around the announcement from British authorities that all British women and children would be evacuated as soon as practicable. This was followed by a similar announcement by American Consular authorities and other Consuls in Shanghai.

Chinese planes, again making an attempt to bomb the Idzumo, dropped several bombs in the Hongkew district, killing six Chinese pedestrians, two Japanese school boys and two Russians. Following this the Municipal Council posted throughout the city large placards warning people to remain indoors and to stay away from doorways or windows in the event of an air raid.

On the war front, action for the days centered around Kiangwan with Chinese claiming an advance. Large Chinese troop concentrations in Pootung brought Japanese Naval guns into action for the first time on that area.

Briefs of the day: Shanghai Gas Co. announces the cessation of gas manufacture, also stating that the service would be discontinued while the danger of bombing exists: million mark reached as refugees stream into settlement; Ulster rifles on way from Hongkong; business in Shanghai at a stand-still; Dollar Line announces reduction in evacuation rate to Manila.

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Leaving their homes and men-folk behind them the first batch of British and American women and children evacuees, on August 17, sailed down the river to boats anchored off Woosung enroute to Hongkong and Manila.

Despite the fact that a request had been made that, during the period of evacuation, Chinese and Japanese bombers stay out of action, just as the Dollar Line tender swung its nose Woosung ward, anti-aircraft fire from Japanese positions broke out as a Chinese plane came over.

Briefs of the day: First Chinese bomber shot down in flames near Hongkew Park; President Roosevelt discusses Neutrality Act; Wayside Police Station and Ward Road Jail hit by shells; Japanese issue warning against signal lights; Japanese bombers go into action, power diving over Chapei; Chinese claim first Nipponese plane down as twenty-four Japanese planes raid Nanking; Japanese authorities admit torpedo attack on Idzumo, but state that a net had saved it from damage; Chinese planes again bomb Northern Hongkew.

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In a despatch from Washington dated August 17, an announcement was made that the United States was sending 1,200 Marines to Shanghai and that an appropriation of U.S. $500,000.00, had been granted for evacuation purposes. Mr. Cordel Hull, United States Secretary of State, also announced that both sides would be held accountable for damage to American property in the war zone.

On the war front on this day action shifted down river, as Japanese naval guns pounded Shanghai University, the Chapei Waterworks and Power Station and Civic Centre. Chinese forces claimed an advance deep into the North Hongkew area with the objective of cutting Japanese forces in half.

Briefs of the day: More American evacuees leave Shanghai, as United States destroyers steam into the port; The Ulster Rifles arrive from Hongkong.

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First indication that the Japanese were viewing local hostilities as something more than their 1932 expedition was given on August 19, when ten transports were sighted off Woosung.

Meanwhile, London, seeing the possibilities of a long drawn out war, was continuing its efforts, through diplomatic channels, to create a wide neutral zone around the international settlement.

Briefs of the day: American men without interest in China requested to evacuate; radio station at Chengju bombed; Southern Baptist Mission also hit; French colonial infantry on the way; ten million dollars estimated by Japanese naval authorities to be the value of Nishin Kisen Kaisha ships sunk by Chinese in completing the barricade across the Whangpoo from the Nantao Bund to Pootung; Japanese authorities start press conferences as a means of keeping local newspaper men and foreign correspondents advised of all activities.

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On August 20, the United States Flagship U.S.S. Augusta, anchored in the Whangpoo River, opposite the Customs Jetty, was hit by a falling anti-aircraft shell, killing one sailor and wounding eighteen others.

Following this, Chinese military authorities at Nanking requested all foreign warships and merchants vessels in Shanghai to move to a distance of at least 5 nautical miles away from any Japanese warships, failing which the Chinese military authorities would request the powers concerned to make Japanese warships move away from foreign warships and merchant vessels to a similar distance. The Chinese Government followed this up with the declaration that if neither request is complied with, within twelve hours, the Chinese could not assume any responsibility for any damage.

Another feature in the news of August 20 was Japan's reply to the British proposal for a joint withdrawal of both Chinese and Japanese forces from the Shanghai area to establish a neutral zone. Japan requested Britain to lead other powers in bringing their influence to bear upon Nanking to cause a withdrawal of Chinese troops "now illegally within the Shanghai demilitarized zone."

Briefs of the day: Fighting brisk in Yangtszepoo area; Japanese establish airplane base on Tsungming Island in the Yangtsze River; Bund closed to pedestrian traffic; Yangtszepoo and Hongkew areas in flames; planes of both forces active; no change on either line; Japanese seaplane shot down by one of a squadron of five Chinese planes.

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The morning of Saturday, August 21, opened with both sides attacking in aerial raids. Ten Chinese planes came over the flagship Idzumo at 6 a.m., but the charmed flagship was not hit, even though six of the planes went into power dives over the ship. Anti-aircraft fire from the Idzumo kept the planes from diving too closely.

One Chinese plane was brought down in flames about 6:30 in the morning in a dog fight over the Hungjao Road Railway crossing. The pilot however, bailed out landing safely.

Japanese planes raided Hungjao and Lunghua again on this day.

Briefs of the day: U.S.S. Augusta shelling gets big headlines in the United States; an earthquake in Manila greets first arrival of evacuees in Shanghai; United States

passports to China restricted. Hongkew and Yangtsze-poo still in flames circling the Settlement in that area with a ring of fire.

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Featuring the news on Sunday, August 22, was the release from Ward Road Jail of a first batch of some five hundred Chinese prisoners. The Jail, situated in the war torn Yangtszepoo district, had been the target of many shells, with the result that scores of prisoners had been killed and wounded. In all, there were approximately 6,000 prisoners held in the Jail Compound, and in view of the danger from falling shells, Shanghai Municipal authorities had decided to grant all, except long termers amnesty, releasing these prisoners into Chinese territory. As the first batch was brought over and released, Japanese authorities refused permission for the removal of any further prisoners, due to the fact, according to the military that the Shanghai Municipal Council had not lived up to a reported agreement whereby all prisoners were to be released. The municipal authorities explained that on humanitarian grounds they could not release 8 to 14 year old boys, without means of support, and therefore had placed them in charitable institutions in the Settlement. The Japanese military however, remained adamant and no further prisoners were removed. Meanwhile, the jail compound continues to be hit by occasional shelling from Chinese guns in Chapei.

Headlining the news on Monday, August 23, was the bombing of the Sincere Company and Wing On Department stores on Nanking Road which brought death to nearly 200 Chinese and injuries to 400. One foreigner was killed at this busy corner while several were wounded. Although it was definitely established that the missile which struck these buildings was an aerial bomb it was impossible to state whether it was of Chinese or Japanese origin, inasmuch as planes of both forces were reported to be in the air at the time of the bombing. As a result of the bombing, Shanghai once again witnessed scenes of death and destruction which the modern world has never seen. Both department stores suffered considerable material damage.

Briefs of the day: Japanese land troops in the Woosung area, despite Chinese resistance at Changhwapang and Wenchaopang as their first thrust in an attempt to encircle Chinese forces in Chapei; other fronts remained unchanged. Chinese and Japanese planes continue raiding operations.

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In a despatch from Washington received in Shanghai on August 24, it was stated that Admiral Harry Yarnell, Commander in Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, reported to the Navy Department that a specal board of investigation found no definite evidence in regard to which of the opposing forces fired the shell which fell on the Flagship Augusta and the incident was therefore closed.

Also on this day, first reports came in of the bombing by Japanese planes of an American hospital, in Tungchow, opposite Woosung, the Nantungchao Christian Hospital an American Missionary Institution.

Briefs of the day: Nanking again bombed by Jaanese planes; Pootung shelled by Japanese naval ships in the Whangpoo River resulting in a huge conflagration 1/8th of a mile long; Japanese begin action from Luiho thrusting towards Lotien; heavy fighting going on near Woosung, Paoshan, Luiho and other coastal villages where Japanese are attempting to land troops.

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On August 25, foreign consuls were warned by a Japanese military spokesman to stop the alleged Chinese abuse of the use of neutral flags. Chinese military were also warned to stop firing into Hongkew areas or else the Japanese would take action to drive the Chinese out of Pootung, and should they retreat to Nantao, a thickly populated area, military action might become necessary.

Briefs of the day: More evacuees leave Shanghai; Wayside district scene of street fighting; Chinese planes raid Hongkew and Yangtszepoo areas as Japanese return the raid with the bombing of the Kiangnan Dock and Arsenal property; local fire department cited for bravery in fighting fires in war zone; North China front sees action as Japanese claim bombing of Tatung.

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August 26 brought the astounding news of the machine-gunning of Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to China by Japanese planes as the Envoy was proceeding by motor car from Nanking to Shanghai. The shooting occurred about 2:30 in the afternoon, 50 miles from Shanghai, and the wounded Envoy was not placed in hospital until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon when it was learned that the bullet entered the right side of his stomach. In the party at the time were Mr. E. H. Hall-Patch, British Financial Expert and Lt. Colonel W. A. Lovat-Fraser and a Chinese chauffeur. The party was travelling in two cars and it was definitely established that the car in which the ambassador was travelling flew the Union Jack from its radiator cap. At the time Japanese naval, military and diplomatic officials in Shanghai characterized the incident as "most deplorable" at the same time ordering a sweeping investigation.

Briefs of the day: Japanese claim that high buildings in the Settlement are being used for signalling purposes; first intimation given that Japan was contemplating a naval blockade of the China Coast; Lotien and Luiho fronts become scenes of heavy fighting; new air routes planned to take the place of blockaded ship lines; shells continue falling in Settlement; first reports from Nantungchow Christian Hospital in Tungchow state that more than 40 people were killed as a result of the bombing of this American Missionary Hospital.

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August 27, found world capitals turning their eyes to the Far East examining the projected blockade by Japan of China's Coast. In Washington the question of the invocation of the Neutrality Act was again brought up, but officially the State Department made no com-

ments. London quarters on the other hand stated that Great Britain will not be affected unless Japan claims the right to stop and search British ships.

Briefs of the day: Britain's Ambassador reported out of danger; Britain expected to launch strong protest on the shooting of Sir Hugh; Lotien and Luiho again the scene of fierce battles; refugee problem commands attention of Shanghai foreigners as an appeal is launched to raise $200,000.00; another Japanese plane is brought down beyond the Settlement boundaries as observers look on.

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Following the Japanese threat to bomb Nantao, more than 100 Chinese civilians met their death on August 28, when Japanese bombers flew over and bombed the South Station. The victims were refugees awaiting transportation to places of safety along the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway. Despite Japanese press conference claims that Chinese soldiers were killed in the raid, observers on the scene shortly after the bombing reported that not one of the killed or injured was a soldier. Meanwhile Madame Chiang Kai-shek, in a newspaper interview declared that China may suffer, but she is not afraid.

Briefs of the day: London reports that more than a mere protest will be made in connection with the shooting of Britain's Ambassador; at the same time Washington notifies both China and Japan that she will hold them responsible for any damage to American property; as expected by foreign military observers, Chinese forces in the Shanghai area withdrew in an orderly manner to their second line to prevent Japanese troops from bottling them up in the Woosung peninsular; the American-owned and operated dairy, Poplar Grove Farms, bombed by Japanese planes.

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Sunday, August 29, brought reports from the North of severe fighting as the Chinese forces pressed on to Tientsin from the South. On the front around Shanghai, Chapei came in for an offensive launched by Japanese forces along Paoshan Road, but were repulsed by entrenched Chinese positions. The Chinese are reported to be digging in on a line running from Kiangyin through Changhsu to Quinsan.

Cable companies report a disruption of their lines off Woosung as a result of war activities. Meanwhile, the C.G.R.A. carries the burden of handling Shanghai's only communication to the outside world.

In the late afternoon of August 30, Chinese planes raiding Japanese troop transports off Woosung dove on the S.S. President Hoover as she was coming into Shanghai. The planes dropped several bombs, which, although not recording direct hits, struck the sea close to the vessel wounding seven members of the crew and stunning three passengers. Upon receiving news of the bombing the H.M.S. Cumberland, Flagship of the British China Fleet rushed to the rescue and was at the side of the Hoover within one hour after leaving Woosung. Doctors from the Cumberland gave immediate medical assistances. Two U.S. Destroyers were also ordered to the scene but upon being notified that no further assistance was necessary they returned to their base. Chinese authorities when informed of the attack immediately expressed apologies and followed this up with the statement that the National Government would assume all responsiblities for damages and compensation. It was stated that the Chinese flyers had mistaken the "Hoover" for a Japanese troop transport.

American authorities in Washington ordered Mr. Nelson Johnsón, American Ambassador to China, to lodge a strong protest with the Chinese Government on this bombing. Mr. Cordull Hull also stated that the bombing was very much to be deplored and was one of those not unusual incidents occuring in conditions as existed in that area. At the same time in a statement he said that Admiral H. E. Yarnell Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet from that date had relieved all Dollar Liners of the necessity of calling at Shanghai for the time being.

Great Britain released the contents of her note to Japan on the shooting of Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen. Three requests were made in this note:

1. A formal apology to be conveyed by Japan to Britain.

2. Suitable punishment of those responsible for the attack.

3. An assurance by the Japanese authorities that necessary measures will be taken to prevent a recurrence of incidents of such a character.

At the same time first reports were released on the signing of a non-agression pact between China and Russia as German quarters state that China is throwing herself into Bolshevist arms. These quarters see in the Pact a new argument in favor of German-Japanese collaboration for fighting communism.

Briefs of the day: Japanese authorities in Tsingtao decide on complete evacuation of that city, placing all Japanese property in that area under the protection of the local Chinese authorities; no change reported on any of the fronts, which run from Luiho to Lotien and on to Paoshan; Hongkew begins cleaning up with the removal of hundreds of decayed bodies; Japanese sources allege that Military units advancing into Suiyuan are the vanguard of the former Red Armies.

* * *

As Chinese troops in the Shanghai area on August 31, laid preparations for a big Japanese push along all fronts, General Chiang Kai-shek, in a news interview stated that international intervention would be the only means of bringing the present war to an end. The Generalissimo further stated that China, though weak, refuses any longer to submit to the treatment that Japan has been accustomed to accord her, and she would resist all violation of her sovereignty. Continuing his interview, General Chiang said that Japan is steadily wiping out her own investments in China and is just as surely

destroying her own commercial opportunities in a land where wise and statesmanlike and courteous treatment would have, without a question, given her almost a monopoly of trade as well as the high respect of the great population of China.

Meanwhile in Tokyo Japan's Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, told the Diet that Japan is prepared to sacrifice everything to secure a lasting and fundamental readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations. This he said can be achieved only by the elimination of anti-foreign and anti-Japanese sentiment in China.

Briefs of the day: Following the bombing of the "Hoover," vessels of the Dollar Line, Canadian Pacific, Blue Funnel P. & O., Lloyd Triestino and Messagerie Maritimes no longer will call at Shanghai; Canton is bombed for the first time; Woosung village taken by Japanese forces; Chinese civilians forbidden to enter Hongkew, Wayside and Yangtszepoo districts, although foreigners with passes may enter these areas; Japanese claim that some fourteen divisions of Chinese troops are in the Shanghai area.

* * *

The lead news of the day for September 1 comes with the statement from Washington that the action of Admiral H. E. Yarnell in ordering American vessels not to call at Shanghai could only be considered as a temporary precaution. This statement was made by Mr. Cordell Hull in answer to pressmen who questioned the Secretary of State concerning the withdrawal of American business from China.

Next in the news on that day was the statement released in Shanghai by the Japanese government to the effect that Japan may resort to "effective and suitable measures to stop all importation of arms and ammunition into China." This spokesman, however, stated that the original declaration as made by Admiral Hasegawa regarding the closing of traffic along the China coast from Shanghai to Swatow did not apply to vessels of third parties. Foreign vessels might be inspected to ascertain their true nationality.

Briefs of the day: Newspapers throughout the world feature photographs depicting scenes of destruction in Shanghai; Nanking apologizes for bombing of the S.S. President Hoover at the same time assumes responsibility; huge Japanese reinforcements seen as many transports are sighted off Woosung; Evening Post and Station X.M.H.A. thanked by outport listeners for news broadcasts; serious fighting in Woosung area but no change in lines reported.

* * *

On September 2, as a man made war brings destruction to China, a terrific typhoon hit Hongkong, resulting in material damage to the Colony both in shipping and in lost of life not seen for years. Many ships were driven ashore while the death toll among Chinese boat people was large.

Briefs of the day: Japan's Seiyukai Party urges an inquiry into the objectives of the nation's action in China and a clarification of the Government's purposes; Lotien is again the scene of a Japanese thrust which is repulsed by Chinese forces; Chenju radio station bombed once more by Japanese planes.

* * *

Chinese gunners from Pootung, opening up on Japanese ships in the Whangpoo, scored several hits on the Japanese Consulate building on September 3 as a spirited artillery duel commenced the day's activities. This duel brought the war right to Shanghai's front door step as observers on downtown rooftops along the Bund watched the bursts of fire from the opposing guns and the results of the shots. The Settlement, however, got its share of the action when a shell landed at Peking Road and the Bund wounding several foreigners and a number of Chinese. The duel commenced when a Japanese picket boat, anchored in the Whangpoo River opposite Soochow Creek, opened fire on a Chinese sampan and this was followed by the artillery fire shortly before noon. Observers reported that the occupants of the sampan escaped by swimming shore. The Japanese spokesman, during the day's press conference, stated that, as a result of the shelling of Hongkew, determined steps in retribution might be taken.

Briefs of the day: First outgoing mail for the United States taken aboard the United States Transport Gold Star; Amoy visited by Japanese bomber; five foreigners and more than thirty-five Chinese injured in Settlement as shells fall during artillery duel.

* * *

As Japan's foreign Minister, Koki Hirota, declared in a statement from Tokyo to foreign newspaper men that the immediate withdrawal of Chinese forces and Chinese military establishments from the Shanghai area is the first prerequisite to the cessation of hostilities in the area, September 4 marked a day in which 51 civilians were injured and two were killed by shrapnel and bullets falling in the Settlement and Concession areas. All of the victims were Chinese.

Briefs of the day: Japanese plane brought down in flames over Markham Road railways yards; Japanese ships bombard forces at Amoy; planes raid the same City as Chinese defense units go into action; Shanghai evacuees continue to leave on the M.M. Liner Sphinx; Japanese forces claim advance into Chahar.

* * *

Japanese break the quiet of Sunday morning with a series of air raids over a wide area to the West of Jessfield Park and, as a result, chalk up more than fifty deaths in several beggar camps in the vicinity of which Chinese troops were thought to be encamped. Continuing these bombing expeditions, Japanese planes were in action over Pootung while naval guns shelled Yangtszepoo and Kiangwan.

The naval blockade of the China Coast again comes on the scene with the proclamation issued by the commands of the Japanese Second and Third Fleets, stating that the entire Chinese Coast from Chingwantao in the North to Pakhoi in the South is closed to Chinese ship-

ping, both Government owned and private. Excepted from this ruling are Tsingtao and coast waters belonging to leased territories of third powers.

* * *

Following the announcement on September 5 of the extension of the Japanese blockade, a report from Hongkong, dated September 6, stated that two Custom's cruisers were seized by a Japanese destroyer off Green Point near Hongkong waters. At the same time a destroyer was reported to have bombarded Chekwan, situated outside the Western boundaries of the Colony waters.

Briefs of the day: Japanese much publicised "big push" not yet under way although mopping-up operations in Yangtszepoo area continues; Dollar Line crew members demanding U.S. $250.00 bonus for travelling to Far Eastern waters; Jukong Wharf captured by Japanese forces; Northern fronts, around Peiping and Tientsin receive attention as General J. Terauchi, former Minister of War, directs Japanese military operations; Chapoo and areas in Hangchow Bay become worried as Japanese men-of-war patrol waters in that section.

* * *

Opening the morning of September 7 came the report from Nanking that Chinese bombers raided Shanghai and passed on down to Woosung the previous night bombing Japanese transports.

Following this was the announcement at a Japanese press conference that a reply had been made to the American, British and French authorities with regard to the establishment of a safety zone in Pootung. The contents, however, of this reply was not for publication the spokesman stated.

Briefs of the day: In Tokyo, the Japanese Minister of Navy stated before a meeting of the Diet, in referring to the British note on the wounding of Britain's Ambassador to China that "it is totally unthinkable that the Imperial Japanese Navy, should in any circumstances, commit acts contrary to humanity." Mr. Azuma, leader of the Conservatives, ascribes this note as a "grave affront to Japan's prestige," claiming that it could be interpreted as meaning that the Japanese army is a barbarous army, always bent on attacking non-combatants;" heavy fighting resumed as Japanese push towards Woosung from the Yangtszepoo area in an effort to join their lines.

* * *

Although considerable fighting featured the day of September 8, no changes in the lines were reported. Japanese sources claimed that, in all, nearly 350,000 Central Government and Provincial soldiers are concentrated between Wusih and Shanghai.

The day's news was climaxed late in the afternoon by the bombing of the railway station at Sungkiang by Japanese raiders adding several hundred more civilian deaths to the toll of the present undeclared war. Again, in this case, the dead and wounded were refugees being transported out of Shanghai to places of safety.

Menwhile as American interests assert their intention to remain in Shanghai, the State Department in Washington issues a statement that President Roosevelt's evacuation orders were mis-interpreted. The United States, it was stated, had no intention of changing its present policies with China.

Briefs of the day: Ward Road jail again hit by shells, wounding four Chinese warders; Chinese authorities release Mr. and Mrs. Paul Noulens, communist prisoners from Soochow; heavy fighting going on around Jukong Wharf as Japanese forces hold a narrow strip along the waterfront.

* * *

September 9 might have been given over to European news on the Meditteranean had it not been for reports from North China stating that Shansi, once known as the model province of China, received its baptism of fire as Japanese troops advanced toward Kalgan. On the local scene, in answer to a question concerning the bombing of the refugee train at Sungkiang, a Japanese spokesman stated that "responsibility for the safety of travel in China rests with the Chinese." Continuing, he stated that "the Nanking-Shanghai-Hangchow area was considered by Japanese authorities as in the military zone and all transportation facilities were therefore liable to attack as of military value." "However," the spokesman added, "if a foreign power guaranteed that a train was being used purely for evacuation purposes, the Japanese authorities would do everything in their power to guarantee its safety." The spokesman recommended that travel by water was the safest as Japan controls the sea.

As Japanese naval guns and Pootung Chinese positions exchanged shots, returning vacationists from Tsingtao received their baptism of fire on the afternoon of September 10. With the Rosalie Moller anchored in mid stream, seeking a berthing place, shells from Pootung batteries began bursting over the Japanese Consulate building, throwing up huge spouts of water as they landed around the Idzumo. As a result of this duel, several shells burst in Nanking Road and several landed near the wharf along side which lay the Japanese Red Cross hospital ship America Maru which was taking aboard wounded Japanese soldiers. Observers saw casualties being taken aboard. The duel was repeated later in the afternoon.

Briefs of the day: No change reported on the various fronts although considerable fighting is going on; returned travelers from Japan state that the Country is on a hundred percent war basis; Japanese planes continue bombing operations over Pootung and North Station, at the same time raiding several South China coastal Cities; in the north, Japanese admit slow progress in the face of Chinese resistance.

* * *

September 11 finds the northern front around Peiping and Tientsin coming into the limelight with battles raging south of Tientsin. And as heavy fighting goes on in the Shanghai area along the Yuehpu-Yanghong line, Japan's premier, Prince Konoye, tells his nation that the present Sino-Japanese hostilities will last well into 1938. Air raids by both forces were carried out. Japan-

ese planes bombed Lunghwa while Chinese raiders dropped their eggs in Hongkew.

Sunday, September 12, was very quiet in all areas with no changes reported by either force, but as the war entered the second month on Monday, September 13, Chinese forces strategically retreated in orderly manner to a line running from Liuho, Lotien and on to the boundaries of the International Settlement in Chapei, leaving outpost positions in the Kiangwan and Civic Center areas to harrass advancing Japanese forces.

Briefs of the day: U.S.S. Sacramento leaves for Hongkong with additional American refugees; Japanese bombers again raid South Station area although no casualties resulted; bullets and shrapnel, falling in Settlement areas, caused the death of one and wounding of five others, all Chinese.

* * *

As Geneva gets ready to discuss the Chinese appeal over the Sino-Japanese hostilities, both forces in the Shanghai area consolidate their new positions with a big battle, said the Japanese spokesman possibly looming in the vicinity of Nanziang. As this goes on, Shanghai Settlement and Concession area enjoy a period of comparative quiet. Meanwhile a Chinese military expert declares that the third phase of the 1937 war was merely in its initial stage.

Briefs of the day: on the outskirts of the Settlement, curling clouds of smoke once again were silhouetted against the sky as Japanese and Chinese bombers went into action; Chinese forces were reported to be massing along their new lines while Japanese claim that reinforcements were being poured into Pootung.

* * *

On September 15 America came on the China scene with a statement from Washington that President Roosevelt had forbidden Government owned merchantmen to transport arms and ammunition to China and Japan. The President, however, made it clear that this warning to shipping did not signify that the Government is invoking the Neutrality Act. One of the vessels affected by this order was the S.S. Wichita which is on its way to the Far East with 19 bombers destined for the Chinese Government, but it was assumed that the vessel would unload its cargo at Manila.

On the local scene Chinese and Japanese forces were requested by Commanders of foreign naval units to prevent their planes from flying over or near the Settlement and Concessions and to direct their anti-aircraft fire to avoid further killing of innocent non-combatants.

Briefs of the day: The battle front on this day runs from Liuho to Lotien, Liuhong to the outer borders of Chapei, leaving Japanese in complete control of the Yangtze month, from Liuho and the Whangpoo River west bank from Woosung; returning newspapermen, from the Civic Center area, report the almost complete devastation of beautiful new Government buildings in that area; first naval encounter bringing Japanese and Chinese vessels into conflict as Japanese ships and planes raid Bocca Tigris Fort in South China; in the north, the opening of major hostilities along an 80 kilometer front opens in Hopei.

* * *

North China again takes the front page as reports from Tientsin on September 16 state that along the 70 mile front across Hopei, Japanese and Chinese troops are engaged in major conflicts. The front ranges from the mountains west of the Peiping-Hankow railway to a point 30 miles west of Tientsin. The battles are described as being the most extensive in the Far East since the Russian-Japanese war of 1905. The City of Kuan, as a result, is in the hands of Japanese forces.

Briefs of the day: Chinese planes go into action for the first time on the North China front, meeting Japanese bombers over Loyang; on the local front Chinese troops in Pootung prepare for an attack as Japanese ships in the Whangpoo lay down a barrage.

* * *

Shanghai again, on September 17, finds little change along the various fronts. Rainy weather is reported to be holding up Japanese mechanized units in their push against Chinese lines at the Liuho-Lotien front. In the north, however, considerable action is taking place but again, according to reports from Tientsin, little progress is being made due to the soggy terrain.

British flags flying over Chinese-owned property which has been mortgaged to a British national or firm will not protect that property from bombing, it was announced by Mr. A. Tajiri, Japanese embassy spokesman, at the Press Conference, September 17. The question was raised because of an article appearing in the Evening Post September 16, in which was included a statement made by the British registered Kiang Gwan Company (India) Ltd. claiming that since the company held a mortgage on the bombed China Alcohol Distillery in Pootung, this plant was entitled to the protection of the British flag.

Mr. Tajiri stated that a week ago when bombing raids were contemplated, a map was sent to the British Consulate requesting that British-owned property be blacked in on the map. The Pootung alcohol plant was not marked, but since during a reconnoitering flight it was noticed that the plant flew a British flag, the British authorities were asked if it was owned by a British firm, received a negative reply. After these special precautions had been taken, the Japanese state, the bombing raid was carried out.

A mortgage is different from ownership, Mr. Tajiri declared. It does not give the mortgagee the right to make any claim. Mortgaged property is not the same as owned property.

It is believed that this ruling of the Japanese applies to all foreign mortgage holders who will therefore have no right to redress for losses incurred during Japanese bombing raids on property heavily mortgaged to them.

Briefs of the day: China rushes reinforcements to the northern Shansi and Hopei fronts to stem the Japanese advance; Nantao hurriedly erects barbed wire and strong sandbag emplacements along the Whangpoo waterfront

apparently expecting an attack from the river; Peiping reports small gains by Japanese forces along the Peiping-Hankow railway; Paotingfu reported bombed by Japanese planes, also claims made of the capture of Chochow by Japanese forces.

* * *

Due to wet weather, little action was seen along any of the fronts from September 18 to 24, both sides occupying their time with desultory rifle and machinegun fire, in the meantime digging in and preparing for dry weather, the lines remaining practically the same. Highlights of that period being on September 18 when Chinese protested the partial embargo on armed shipments to the Far East by the United States and the reassurance by the U.S. Government that, since there were only four U.S. vessels going to the Far East that the order would not be a hardship on China; anti-aircraft shells which, on the night of September 18, claimed the lives of three civilians in the Settlement as shrapnel showered over the city in the most spectacular Chinese night air raid to date provided commanders of foreign naval units in Shanghai waters with a most graphic reply to their notes requesting that the Japanese and Chinese combatants try to prevent shells and bullets from falling in the Settlement or Concession. Numerous bombs were dropped by the Chinese raiders in a series of raids which started at about 7 p.m. and lasted till after midnight, in the course of which, one plane is said to have been shot down, landing near the D.K.K. Wharf in Yangtszepoo Road. The pilot was killed, but the other occupant bailed out and has not yet been found.

Property damage and loss of civilian life was heavy, but the military results of the raid remain obscure and are not likely to be cleared up by the Japanese. Among properties damaged or destroyed by fires started by incendiary bombs are; China Soap Company on Yangtszepoo Road, Ewo Cotton Mill, Kungping Terrace residential section, Behr & Matthew egg factory on Yangtszepoo Road, Nanyang Godown No. 5, Shanghai Cotton Mill, a block of houses at Chaoufoong and E. Seward Roads and buildings at the corner of Dixwell Road and Broadway. Many of the fires got completely out of control and destroyed much surrounding property.

Two of the three persons killed in the Settlement were women, both being hit by flying shrapnel in the Sinza District. The fact that few people were out and about during the raids kept casualties from being greater, but even so at least 12 people received treatment for wounds. More than a dozen shells fell in the Settlement or Concession, keeping emergency ambulance crews on the jump.

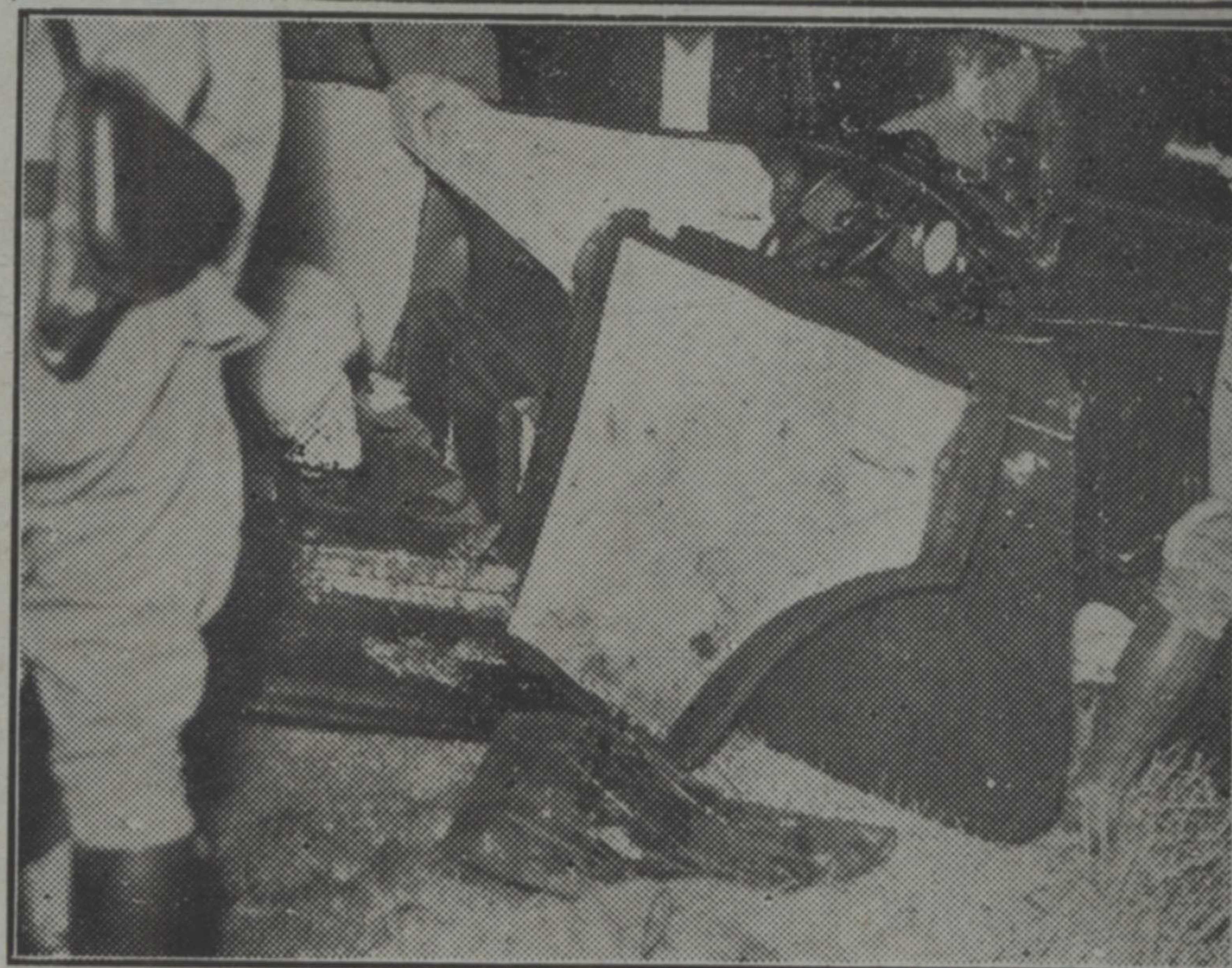
Overshadowed by the aerial display were the Chinese admission that Lotien, no longer of strategic value, had been recaptured by the Japanese and the arrival in Shanghai of Madame Chiang Kai-shek who arrived by car accompanied by two bodyguards and entered the Settlement through the British defense sector; but China was to pay for the aerial attack by a return engagement by Japanese planes, when on September 22, despite protests from foreign nations, Japanese airplanes droned a hymn of hate over the Capital of China, a country which they hope to dominate economically one day; foreign nationals were warned by Japan to evacuate the City but refused to do so, registering strong protests through diplomatic channels and fleeing to bomb-proof shelters when the planes came overhead; from Peiping it was reported on September 19 that Japanese attempts to encircle Chinese troops on the Liang Hsiang front failed; on September 19 the U.S.S. Chaumont arrived in Shanghai bringing the 6th Regiment of U.S. Marines, 1435 strong, commanded by Brigadier General John C. Beaumont; on September 21 America agreed to send an observer to the League of Nations advisory committee during discussions of Sino-Japanese hostilities; Canton was also subjected to air raids during this period, considerable damage being inflicted on civilian lives and property; Japan's long awaited note in answer to Briton's protest concerning the wounding of Sir Knatchbull-Hugessen was finally made public on September 23 and accepted by the British authorities, the incident being considered closed; as this report is closed, all remains quiet on the Shanghai front.

HUNGJAO AIRDROME CLASH

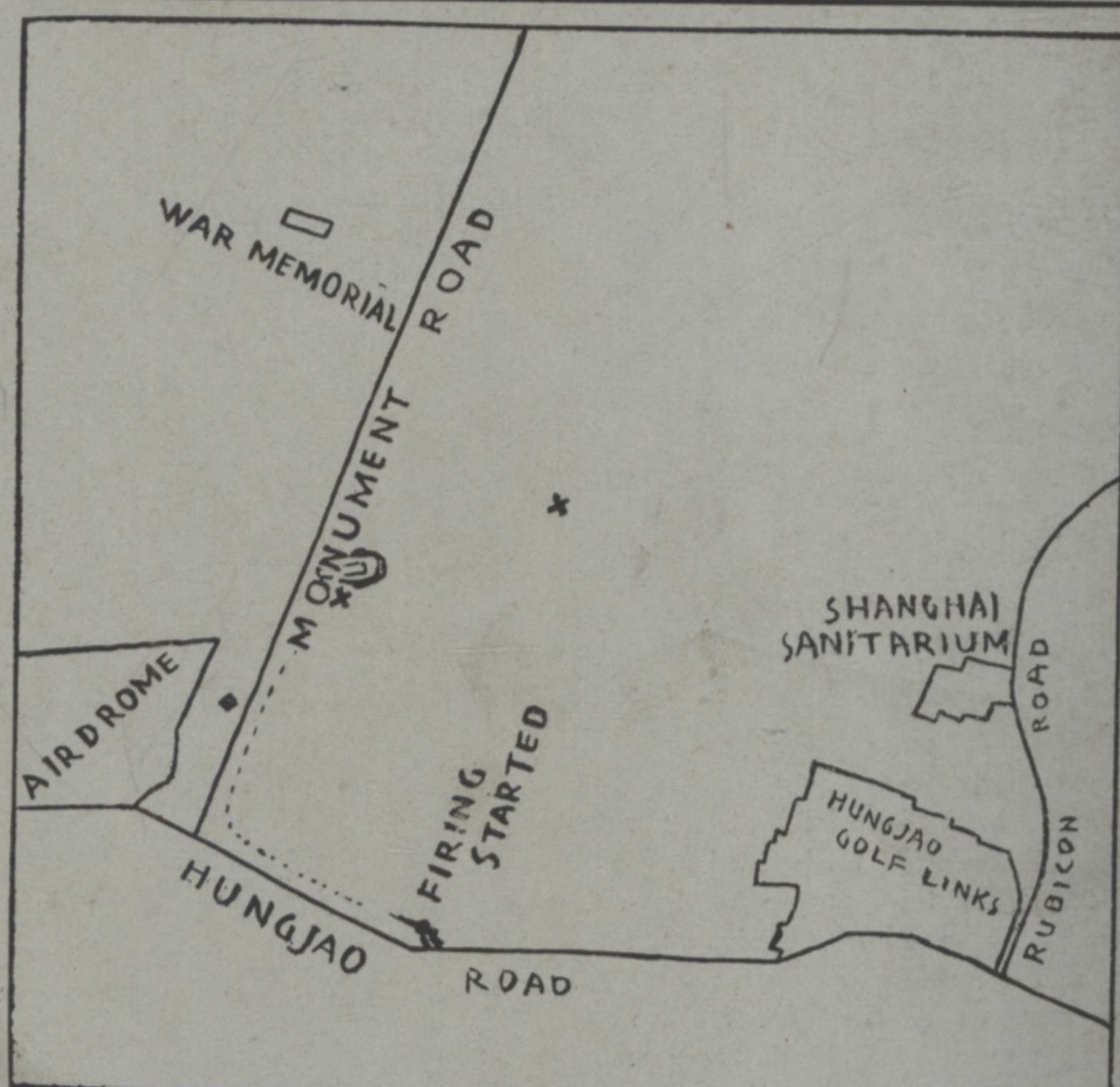












SCENES taken near the Hungjao Airdrome, on August 9, showing investigators and bodies of the Japanese victims of the clash. Top left: Sailor Yozo Saito. Top right: The bullet-riddled staff car with the body of the officer beside it. Center left: Investigators on the scene. Center right: Blood-drenched car door, brains of officer on running board. Lower left: Body of officer being lifted into an ambulance.

THIS map shows the extreme southwest corner of the western outside road area. The Japanese car was challenged on Hungjao Road by Chinese guards, and when it didn't stop, firing began. The square between the airdrome and the road marks spot where the Chinese sentry was shot. The car ran off the road further on, the X beside it marking where the Japanese officer fell. The Japanese seaman's body was found about 400 yards northeast in a field, marked by another X.





SANDBAG barricades built by the Peace Preservation Corps on Jukong Road, Chapei, at the junction of Paoshan Road. These were erected on the evening of August 11th, and were occupied by members of the 88th Division on the morning of August 12th. Lower: Barricade at the corner of Hungshing and Pao Chong Roads, Chapei, occupied by the troops of the 88th Division in the afternoon of August 12th.



ANOTHER sandbag emplacement occupied by the 88th Division in the late afternoon of August 12th. These pictures were taken before hostilities broke out and are important inasmuch as they show that regular Chinese troops had not moved into their positions in Chapei until after the arrival of Japanese warships on August 11th. Lower: Chinese barricades on the Woosung military road which has been the scene of heavy fighting, as this sector was made one of the objectives of the Japanese drive towards the Far Eastern Race Course and Civic Centre from Jukong Wharf on the Whangpoo River. Centre: Chinese barricade erected by the Peace Preservation Corps on Soochow Creek at the junction of Jessfield and Chungshan Roads.







Scene showing sand bag emplacement erected in the Yangtzepoo District by the Japanese.



Chinese sand bag emplacement in Chapei.



Along North Szechuen Road on August 13.



A MEMBER of the Peace Preservation Corps show equipment.





CHINESE soldiers of the 88th division chatting peacefully with members of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps on Boundary Road in the North Station area. Right: A Boundary Road lookout post of the 88th division.



TROOPS of the 88th Division in the North Station area, August 14.

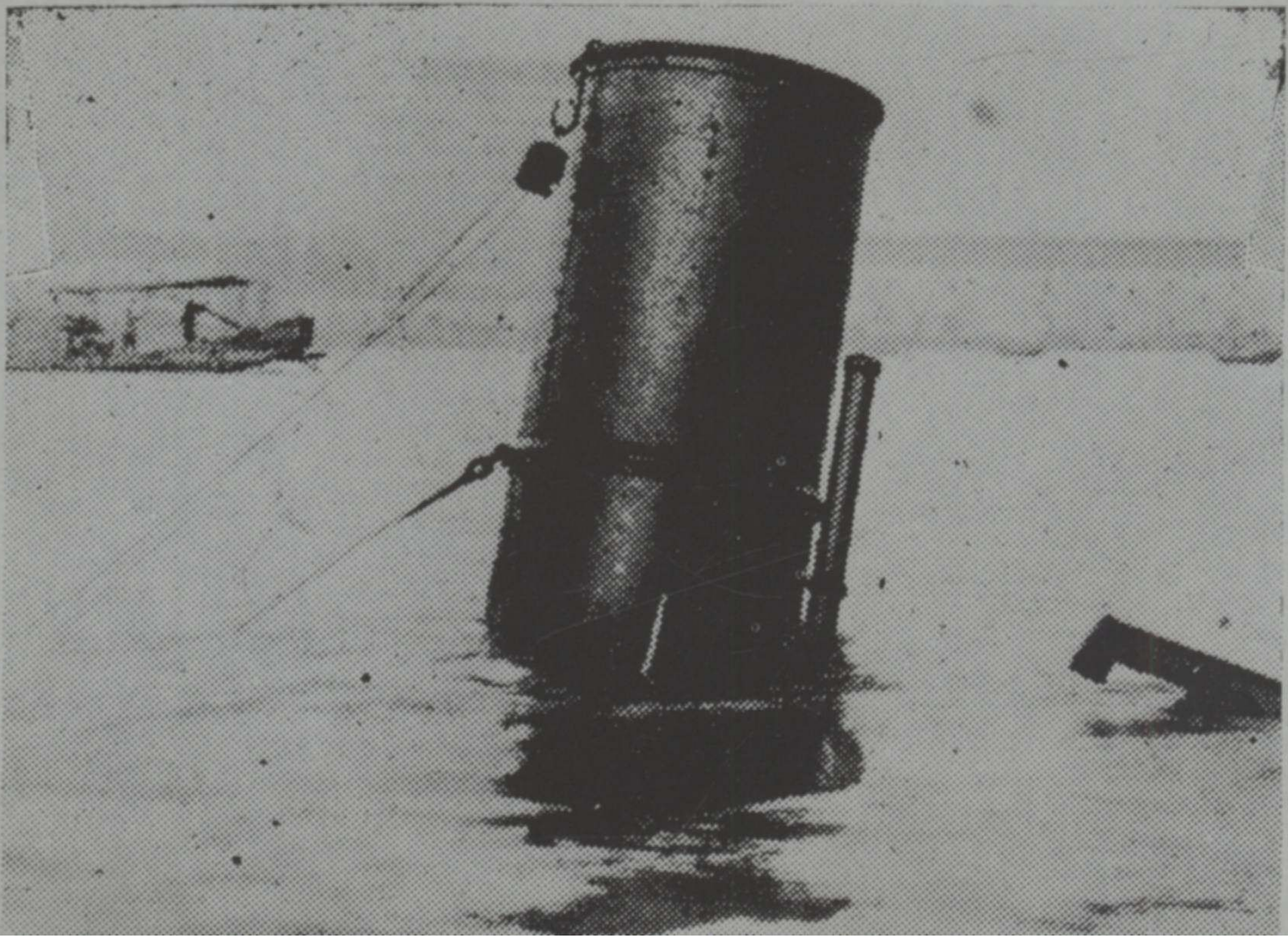


CORNER of Boundary and Paoshan Roads with the S.V.C. erecting barb wire barricade along Boundary Road.

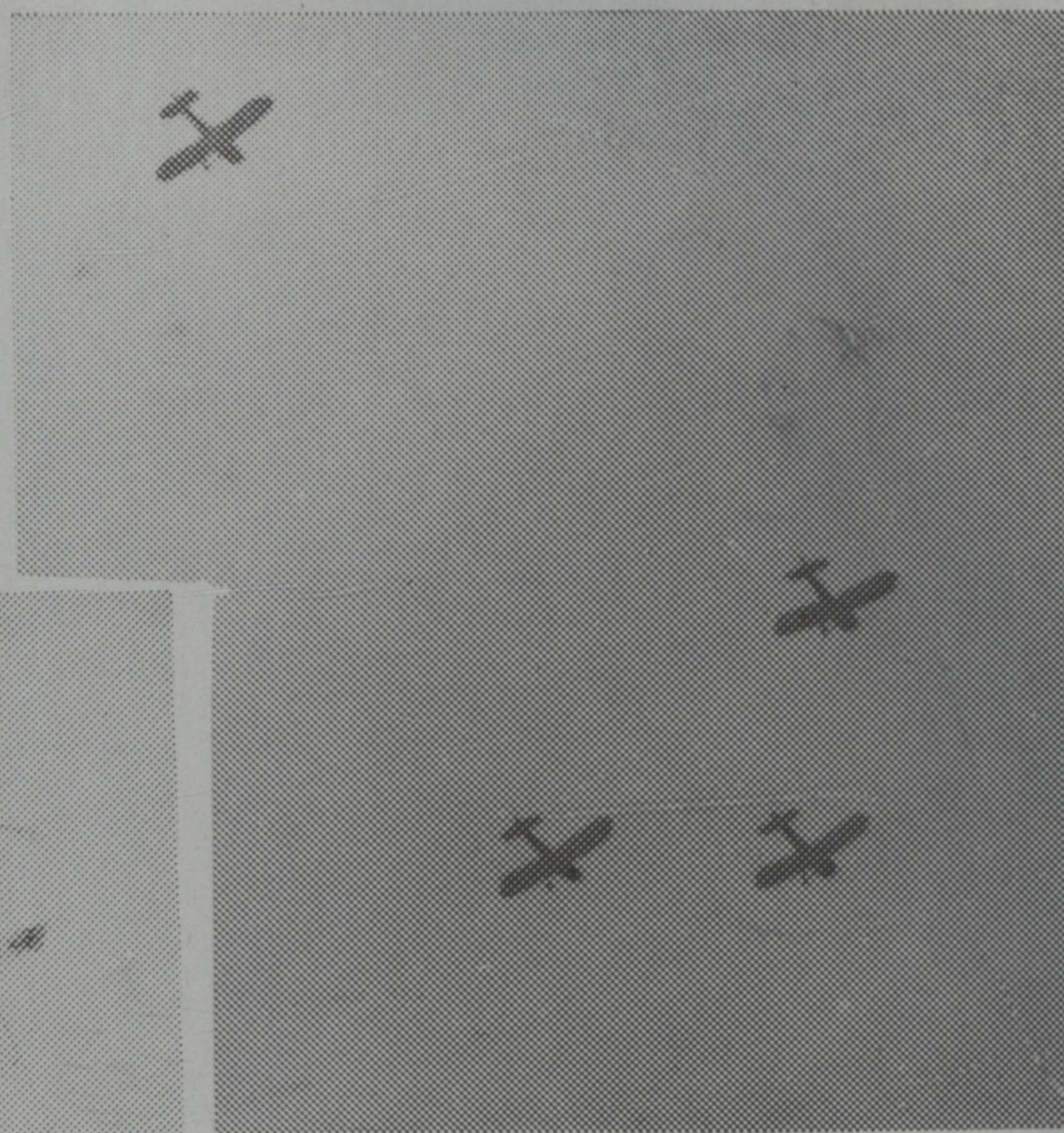


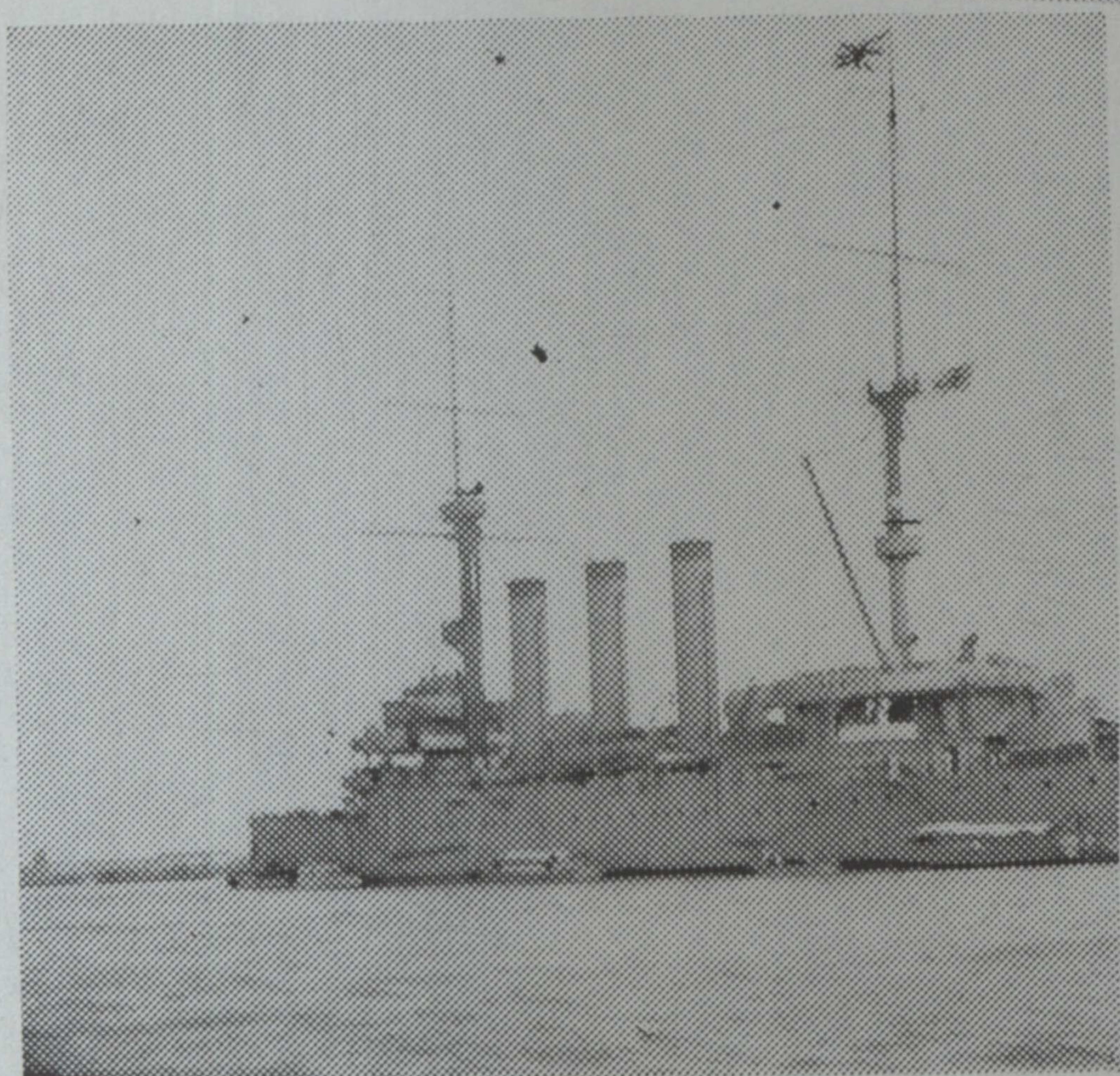
WHANGPOO RIVER BLOCKADE





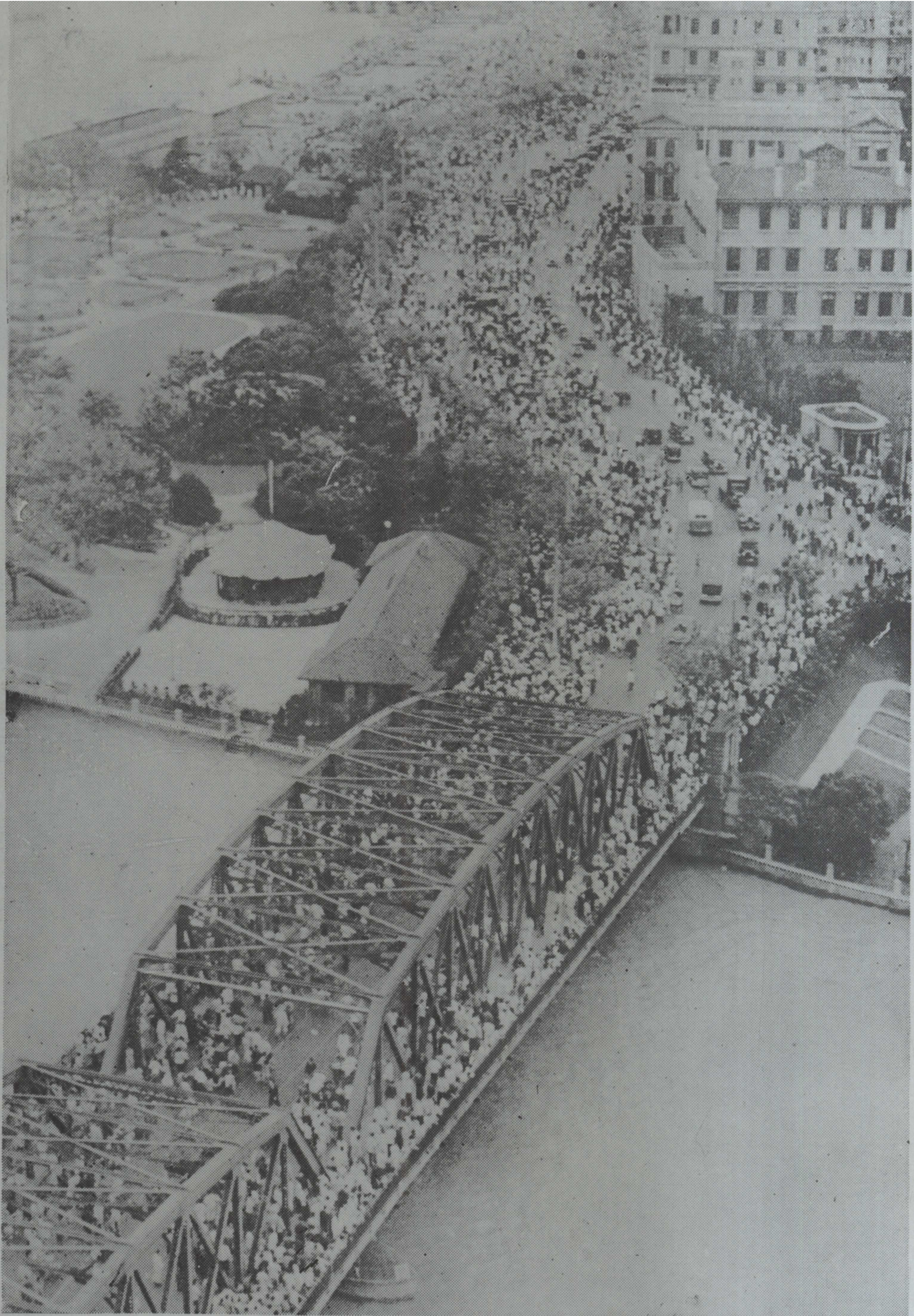
ON the night of August 12, Chinese Military authorities threw across the Whangpoo River, at the Nantao Bund, a blockade of junks to prevent attack by water on their positions at Lunghwa, Pootung and Nantao. Not satisfied with this, they later captured and sunk several large Japanese vessels belonging to the N.K.K. line, thus making the river completely impassable for vessels of any size.





FOUR Japanese warbirds in action just over the Settlement boundaries in the Yangtsepoo section trying to dislodge Chinese machine gunners from their positions. Centre: A view of the flagship, Idzumo. Lower: A Japanese destroyed flotilla anchored in the Whangpoo River.





REFUGEES streaming over the Garden Bridge to a haven of safety just before three Chinese bombers flew over and made an attempt to bomb the H.I.J.M. Flagship, the Idzumo. This mass of humanity became a milling mob as pandemonium broke when anti-aircraft guns came into action and the three planes loosed their missiles in a vain attempt to hit the Idzumo.



BLOODY Saturday's most pathetic scene! A wounded refugee stripped of his clothing by the blast, appealing for aid to a rescuer on the scene at Avenue Edward VII.

BLOODY SATURDAY

SATURDAY, August 14 in Shanghai was one which brought scenes of destruction unequalled in the modern world's history. Two bombs from a disabled Chinese bomber fell at the corner of Rue Montigny and Avenue Edward VII bringing death to 700 human beings practically all of whom were refugees seeking the safety of the International Settlement and French Concession. The wounded toll reached the thousand mark. Among the dead and wounded were many foreigners.

On this and following pages dead and wounded are shown piled up around the great circle at the inter-section of these two roads. The work of rescue was carried out by heart sick volunteers as they first came on the scene and saw these appalling sights. Firemen, policemen, Shanghai Volunteers, Chinese Boy Scouts, doctors, civilians, all jumped in to do trojan work and pull the wounded from out of a mass of human flesh.







RESCUERS MET GRUESOME SCENES
ON BLOODY SATURDAY







More scenes of destruction at Avenue Edward VII.





ABOVE: The h
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UPPER: At the Great World Amusement Center corner where refugees had gathered by the thousands, and lower: a scene one hundred feet away from where a bomb landed.



NANKING ROAD BOMBING

ON August 14, with hundreds of refugees filing past Shanghai's two leading hotels, the Cathay and Palace, Chinese airmen in an attempt to raid and bomb H.I.J.M.S. the Idzumo, missed their mark by a quarter of a mile and





dropped two missiles, one of which struck the Cathay and the other crashing through the roof of the Palace Hotel. More than 200 civilians were mangled to death and more than 300 were wounded, as Shanghai stood aghast at its second appalling catastrophe in one day. The other scenes show the wreckage and the dead strewn about.







EVACUATION

GOODBYE scenes such as this were enacted as Shanghai sent its women and children to safety after a hurried decision reached by various Consular Authorities. Steel helmetted men of the Volunteer Corp—soldier and sailor guards as well as civilians mingled as the evacuees boarded the tenders to be taken to the mouth of the Whangpoo at Woosung where the incoming liners anchored instead of coming up-stream because of the hostilities.







SCENES taken during the first few days of evacuation of women and children from Shanghai. With hurriedly packed bags women and children were taken to places of safety as anti-aircraft guns roared an unpleasant send-off.


WAR CLOUDS OVER SHANGHAI



SHANGHAI'S World War memorial, the Cenotaph silhouetted against flaming Hongkew. To the left is the U.S.S. Augusta—flagship of the Asiatic Fleet anchored in the Whangpoo River.



The Russian Orthodox Church standing out against the billowing smoke clouds from flame-gutted Yangtzepoo.

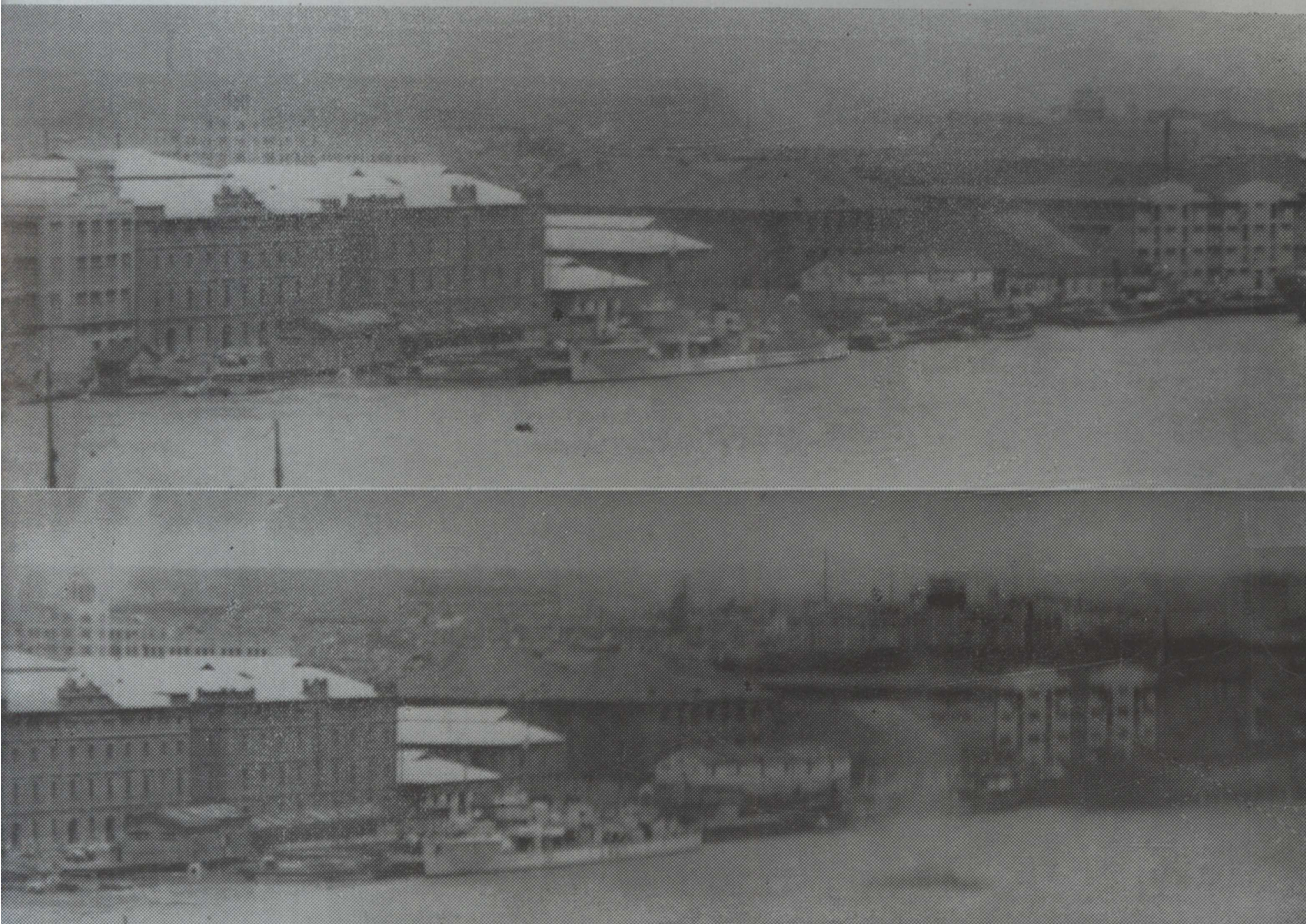


Shanghai's Famous Sky-line was rimmed with a red glow as parts of Hongkew, Chapei and Yangtszepoo went up in flames.

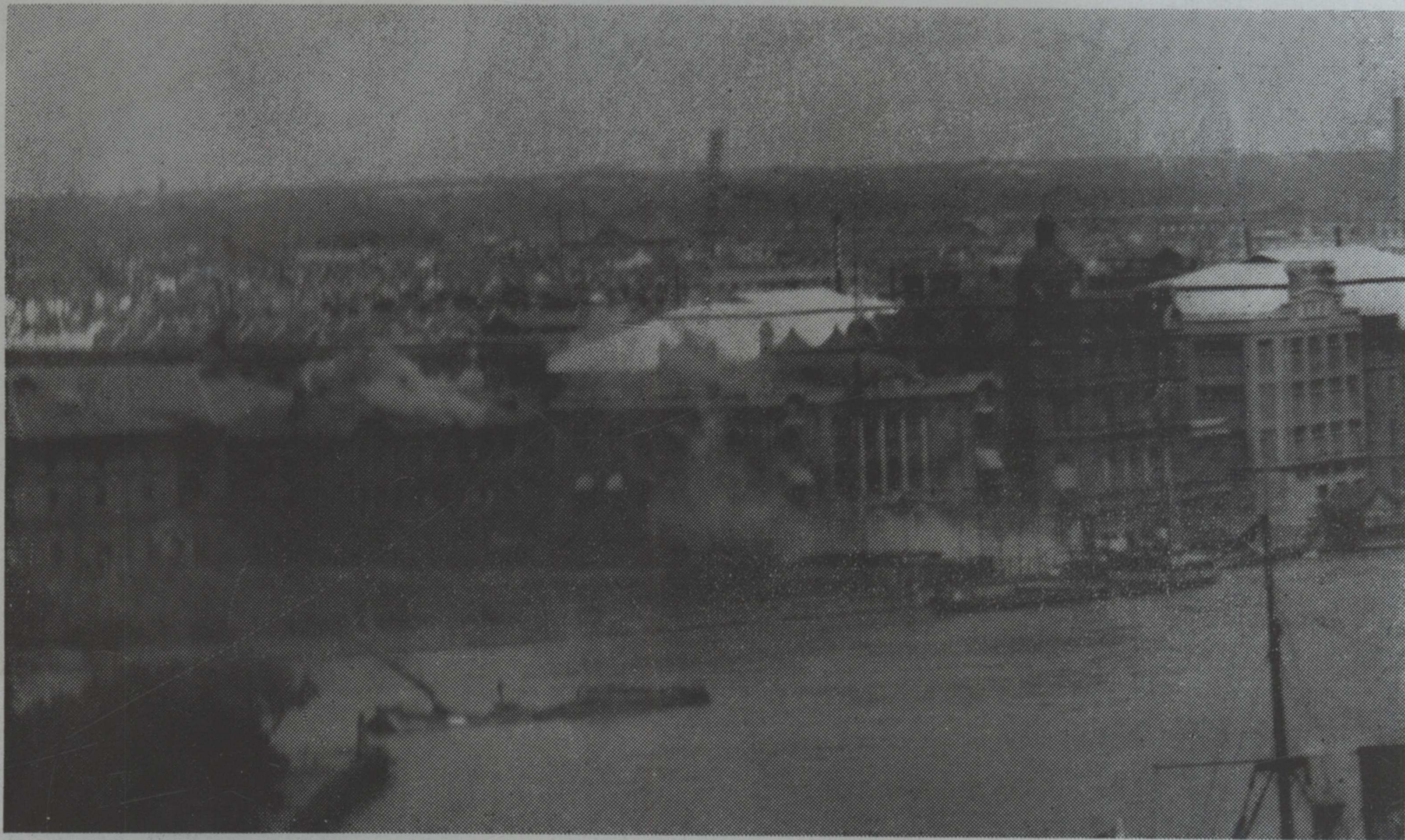




PRECIPITATING an artillery duel between Japanese men-o'-war in the Whangpoo River and Chinese gunners in Pootung, this small picket boat of the Japanese Navy opened fire with machineguns on a sampan and four men swimming in the river. The sampan and swimmers escaped to Pootung, apparently unhurt according to observers on the Garden Bridge. Later a small Japanese landing party went ashore at Pootung Point (opposite Nanking Road and shown in the lower photo) which brought on a machinegun and rifle fusillade.

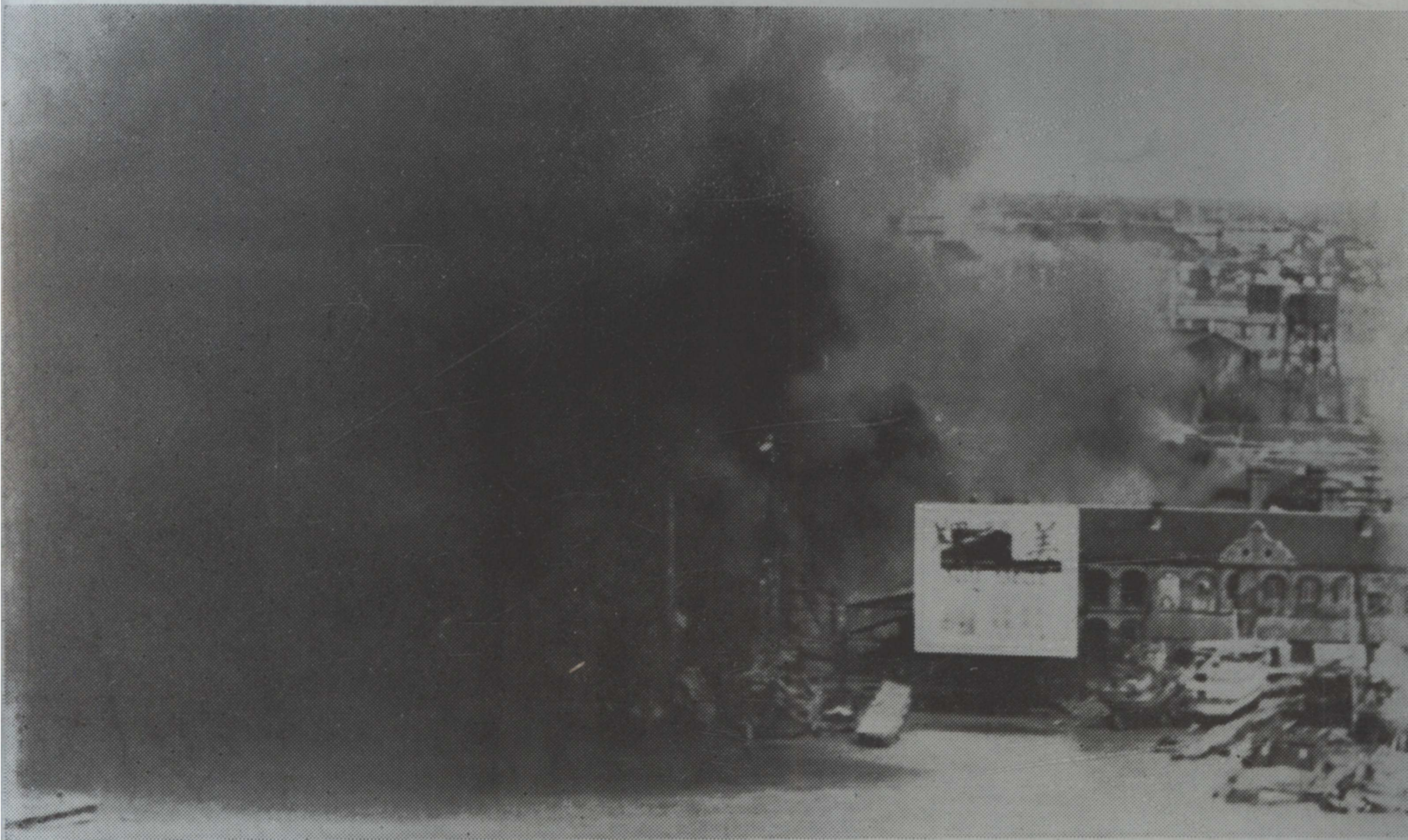


A JAPANESE destroyer, anchored near the Japanese Consulate Building on the banks of the Whangpoo River, finds it too hot for comfort and moves away as Chinese gunners in Pootung begin finding their range.





CHINESE artillerymen finally find their mark and register a direct hit on the Japanese Consulate Building. Several more hits were scored in the course of the duel. The lower photo shows the H.I.J.M.S. Idzumo anchored in midstream and blasting away at Pootung.





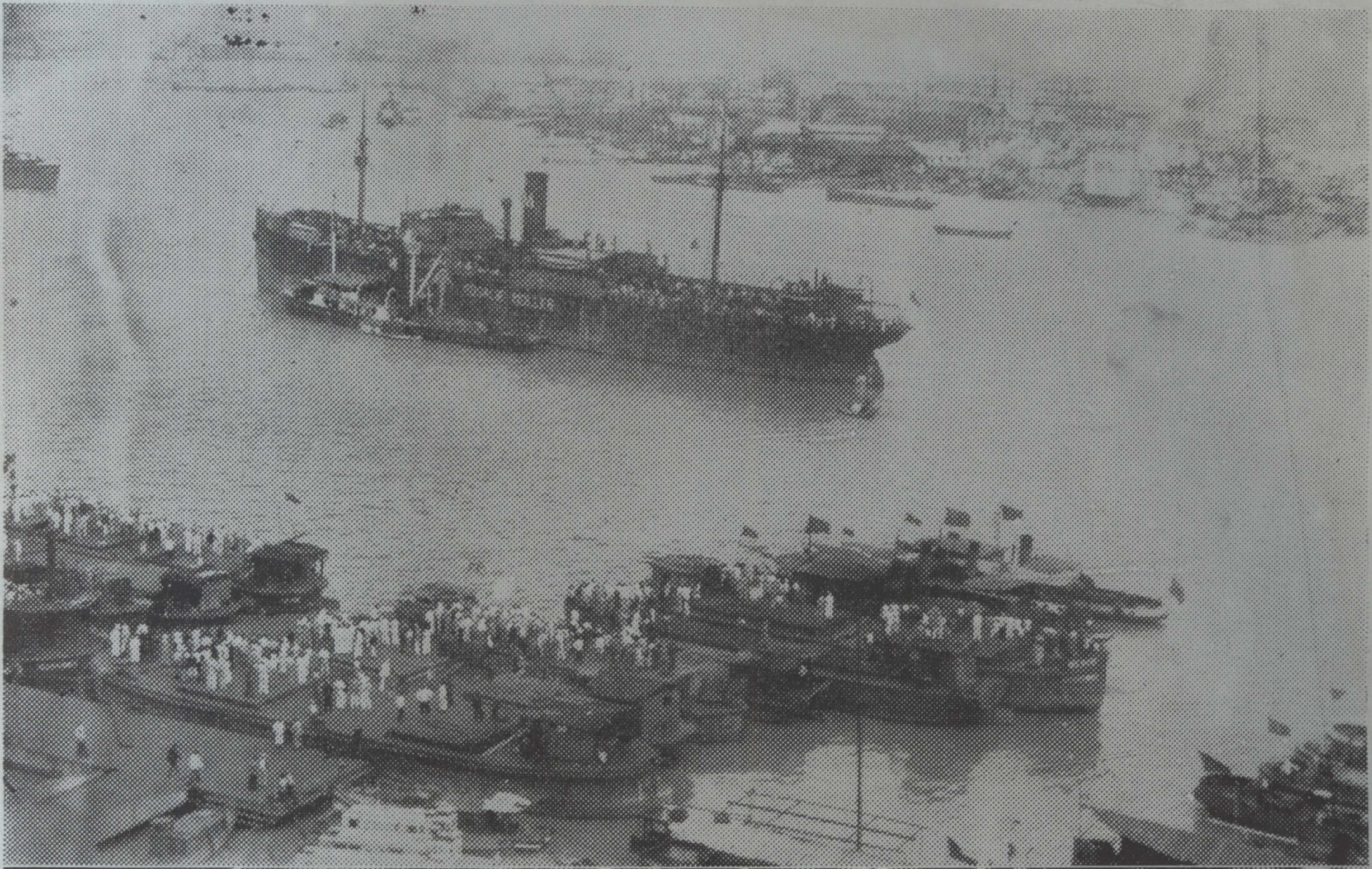
Shanghai had the war brought to its very front doorstep as Japanese Naval ships opened up on Pootung and Chinese artillery replied. This page shows Japanese guns finding their mark after firing at a point blank range of 300 yards. These two photos show the fire that raged down to the waterfront after the China Merchants Iron Works at Pootung Point had been set on fire. Hardly 100 yards from this scene, the U. S. S. Augusta, Flagship of the American Asiatic Fleet, was moored with lookouts in the crow's nest unconcernedly observing every shot.







JAPANESE shells exploding in Pootung, as ships gunners tried to spot Chinese artillery positions. The Lower photo shows a Japanese shell-burst with the French cruiser Lamont Picquet in the foreground moored along the Pootung waterfront.

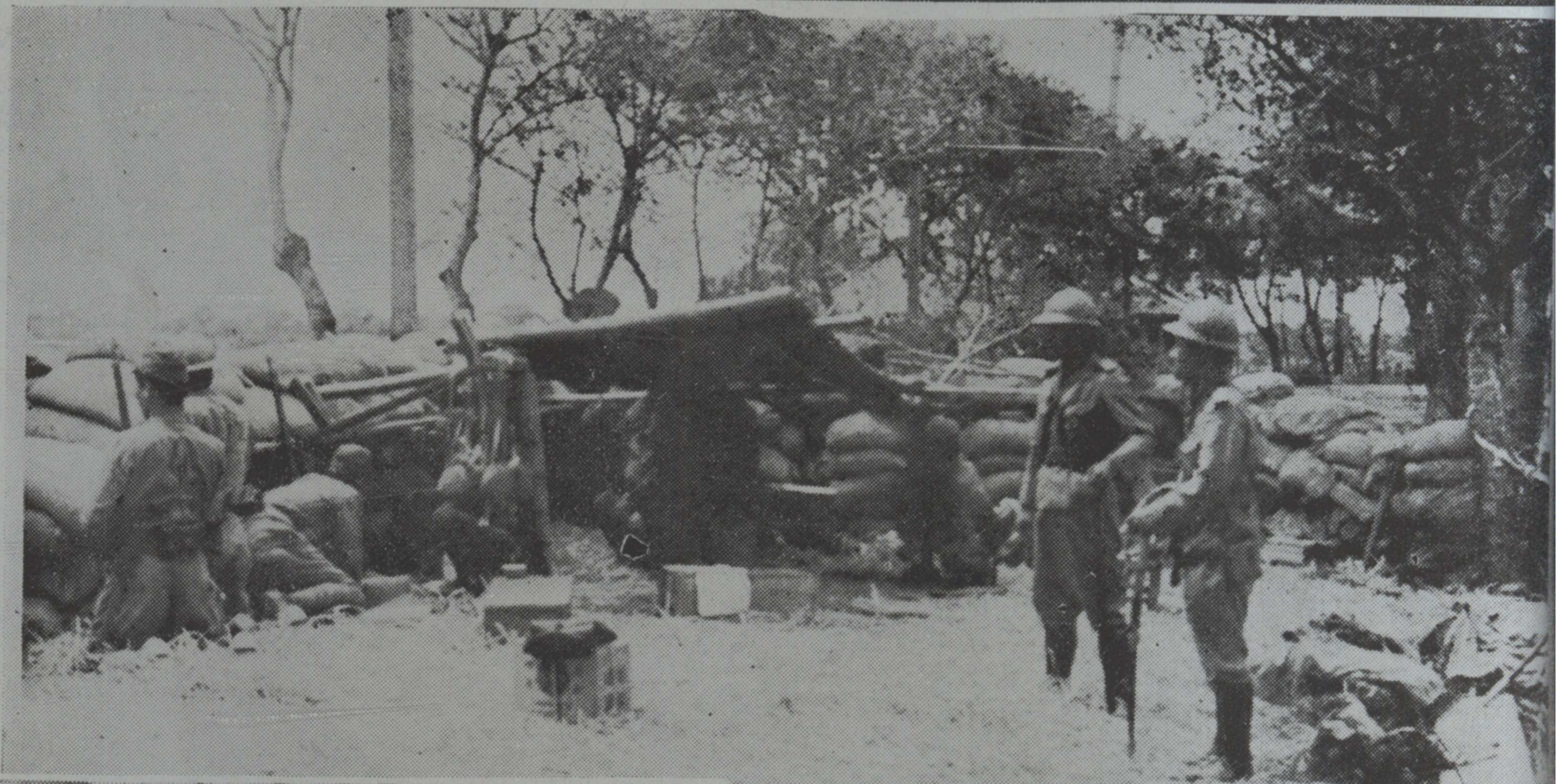




THE "Rosalie Moller" bringing more than 1300 Russians from their vacations in Tsingtao. As the ship anchored in midstream, passengers were given their baptism of fire as Japanese and Chinese guns opened up in a duel which lasted most of the afternoon. Apparently the passengers enjoyed their front row view of the bombardment, but friends on shore (lower picture) held their breath as each salvo let go. The ship was chartered from the Moller Steamship Company by a Russian benevolent organization as a means of bringing stranded Russian vacationers back to their homes in Shanghai.

WITH THE JAPANESE NAVAL FORCES IN ACTION







UPPER right: Rear Admiral Denhichi Ogawachi, Commander of the Naval Landing Forces, and his Chief of Staff, Captain Risaburo-Fujita. Center: At the Japanese front lines somewhere in the Eastern district of Shanghai. Lower left: A view of the Japanese Naval Landing Party Barracks in Hongkew.





Members of the Japanese Naval Landing Party at an outpost on the front line somewhere in the eastern district.



Chinese field artillery gun somewhere in Pootung.



Machinegun post hidden away in Pootung.

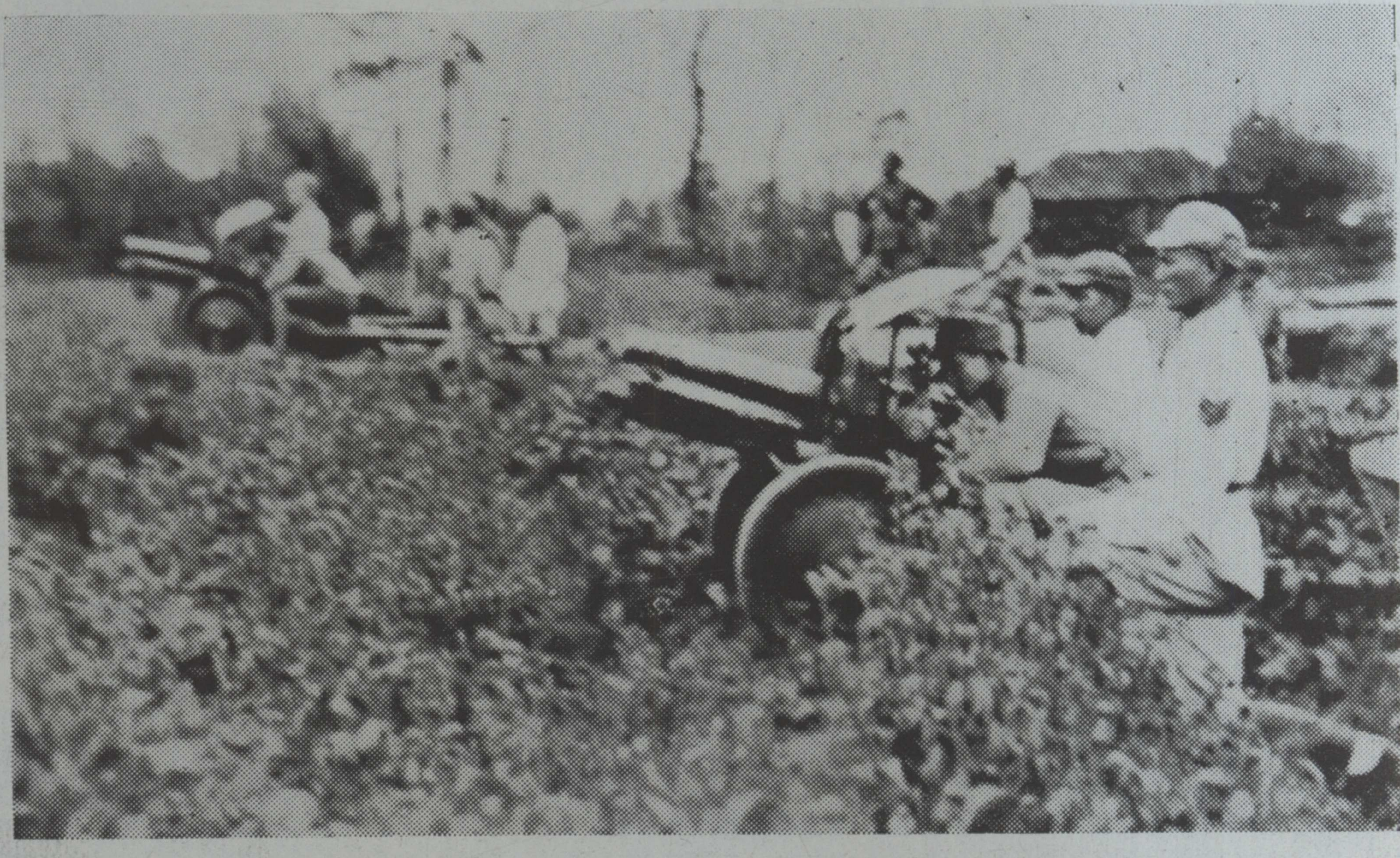


Chinese machine gunners and riflemen lying in the brush along the Pootung front.





A CHINESE machine gun post "dug in" and controlling a creek somewhere in Pootung. Lower, small Chinese field pieces set up in the Pootung area.





EQUIPPED with gas masks this Chinese machine gun post occupies a position in Pootung. Lower, A Chinese artillery unit hidden in a bamboo grove in the Pootung area.







Above: A Japanese outpost along the Settlement boundary. Left: Chinese pack mules waiting to move up to the front with supplies.



Patriotic poster in Soochow proclaiming long life for China.

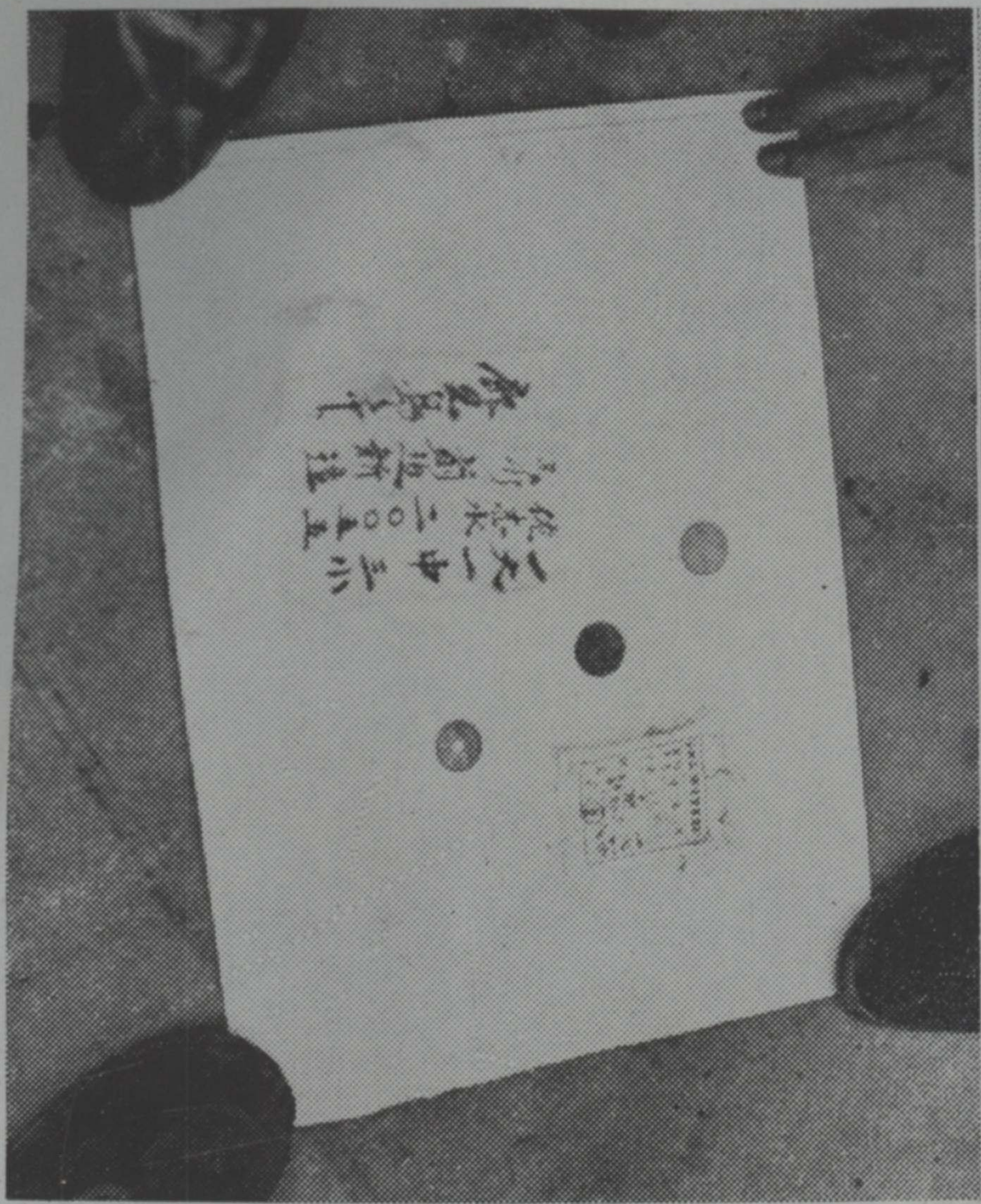






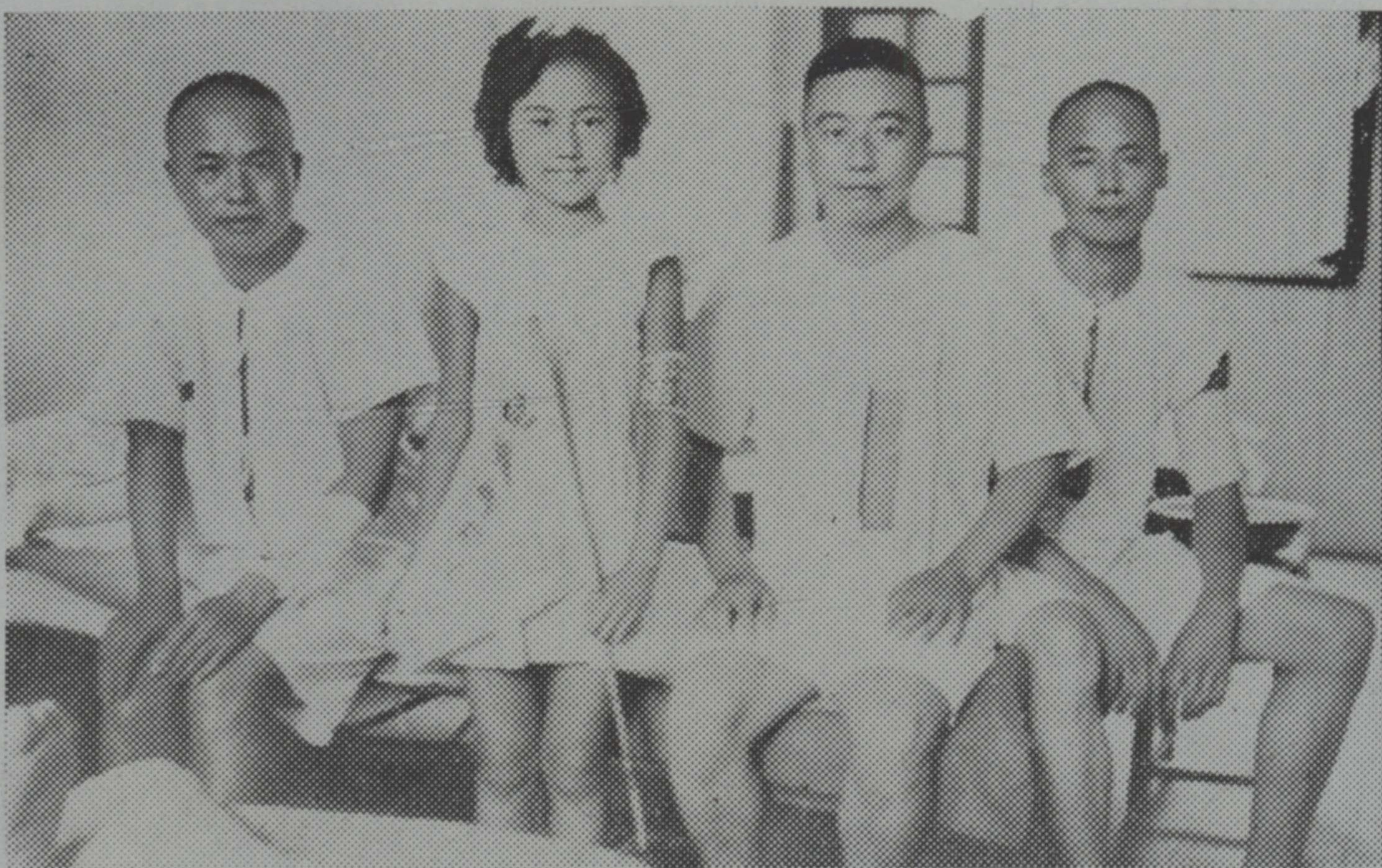
CARING FOR CHINESE WOUNDED

UPPER: A hospital ward in one of Shanghai's leading cabarets which has been converted into a hospital for Chinese wounded soldiers who are brought into the Settlement by the truck load travelling miles from the front. Center: Chinese society matrons who have turned to rolling bandages and dressing wounds as volunteer nurses. Lower right: A young Chinese girl volunteer at a sewing machine.





Left: A Japanese identification paper and coins taken from the clothing of a soldier killed in action in Woosung. Right: A "dud" aerial bomb dropped by Japanese airmen on Chinese lines in the Woosung area.





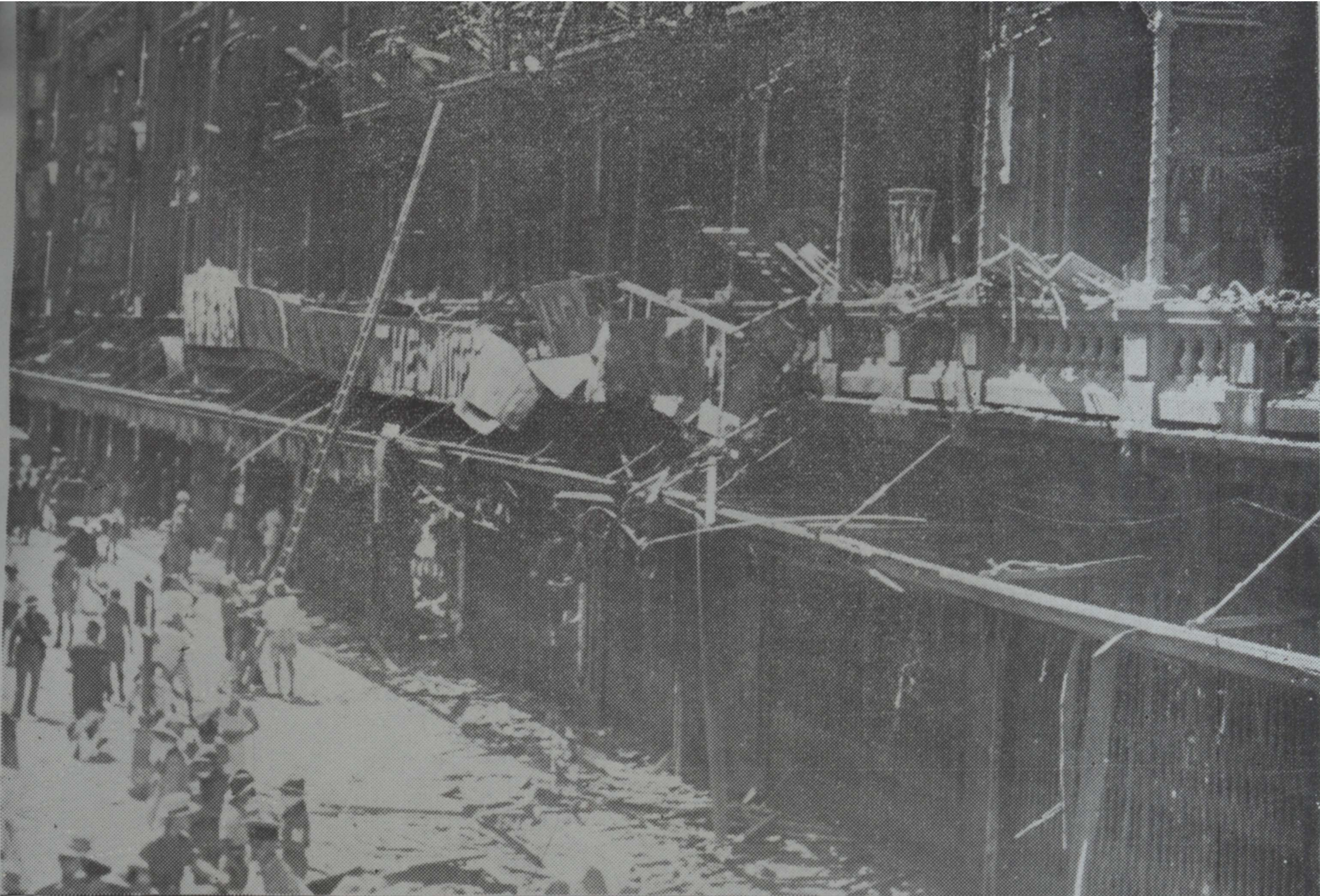
Above, left: Three officers who were wounded in the Lotien fighting and who are convalescing in Soochow. At the left is Tsao Tze-zar, commander of the Lotien police and his daughter. Above, right: A wounded soldier of the 98th Division in hospital at Soochow.



GIRLS of the Chinese Citizens Training Corps serve as nurses at the front. The girls are shown here undergoing the training course.



Chinese girl-members of the Citizens Training Corps in training before going to the front to serve as nurses.



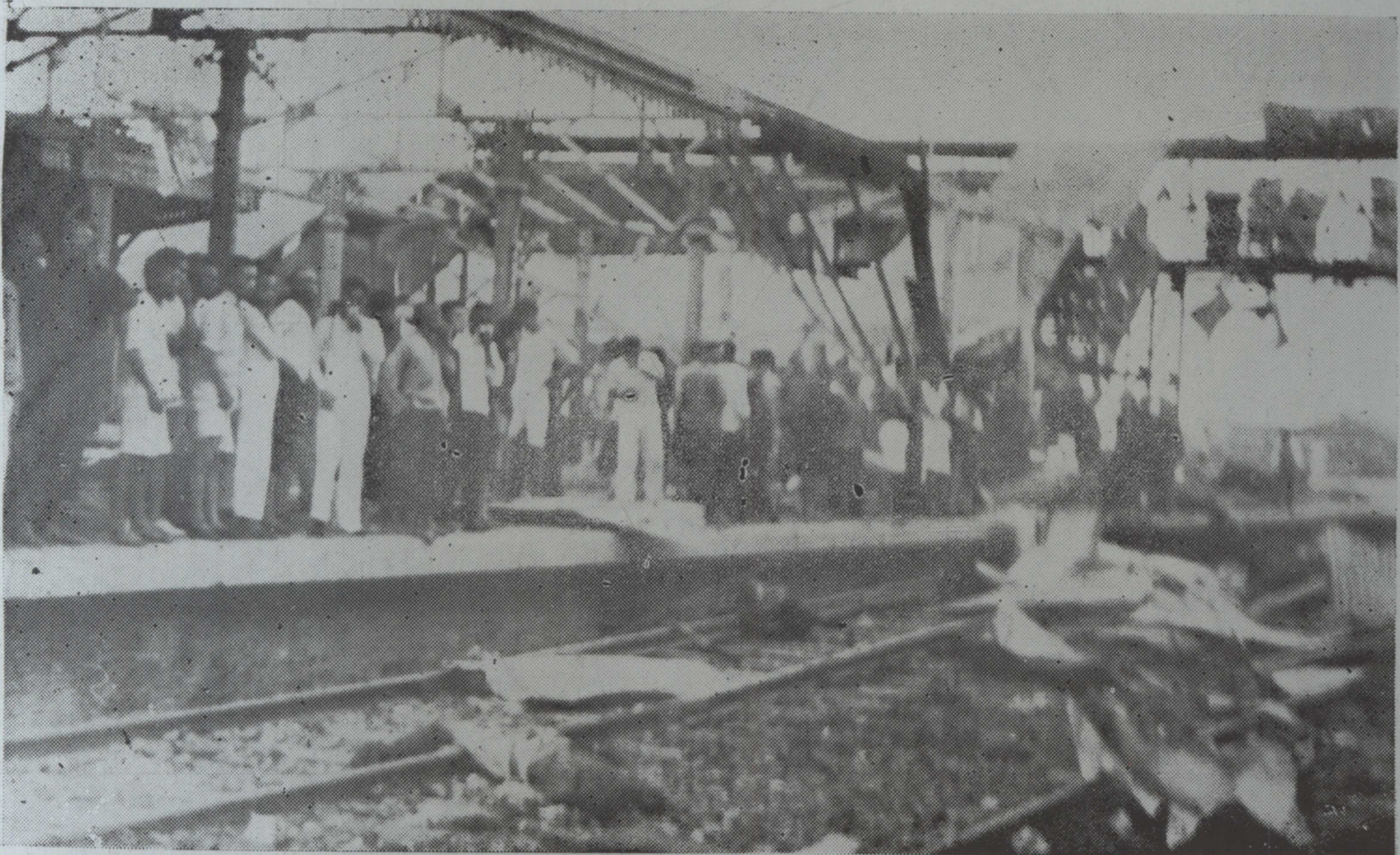


AN aerial bomb from an unknown plane fell and struck the Sincere Co. department store building at the corner of Nanking and Chekiang Roads bringing death and injury to many hundreds of civilians. At the time, observers claim that both Japanese and Chinese planes were in the air. Experts who examined the fragments of the missile which were picked up after the explosion were unable to state whether the bomb was of Chinese or Japanese origin. Considerable material damage was done to both the Wing On Co. department store and Sincere's, but both stores opened for business two days after the catastrophe. This intersection is one of Shanghai's busiest arteries of traffic and at the time great crowds of refugees were streaming by.



SOUTH STATION BOMBING

ON August 28, Japanese planes flew over Nantao and dropped several bombs on the South Station of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway line in Nantao bringing death and injuries to many hundreds of Chinese civilians, practically all of whom were refugees awaiting transport to places of safety in the interior of China. Japanese claims that among the dead were sixty or more Chinese troops were refuted by foreign newspaper men who were on the scene immediately after the bombing and who brought back these and numerous other pictures giving testimony to the fact that not one of the dead or wounded was a Chinese soldier.







FURTHER scenes at the South Station showing the torn up tracks and wrecked platform canopy.



MORE SCENES OF DEATH AND DESTRUCTION AT SOUTH STATION.



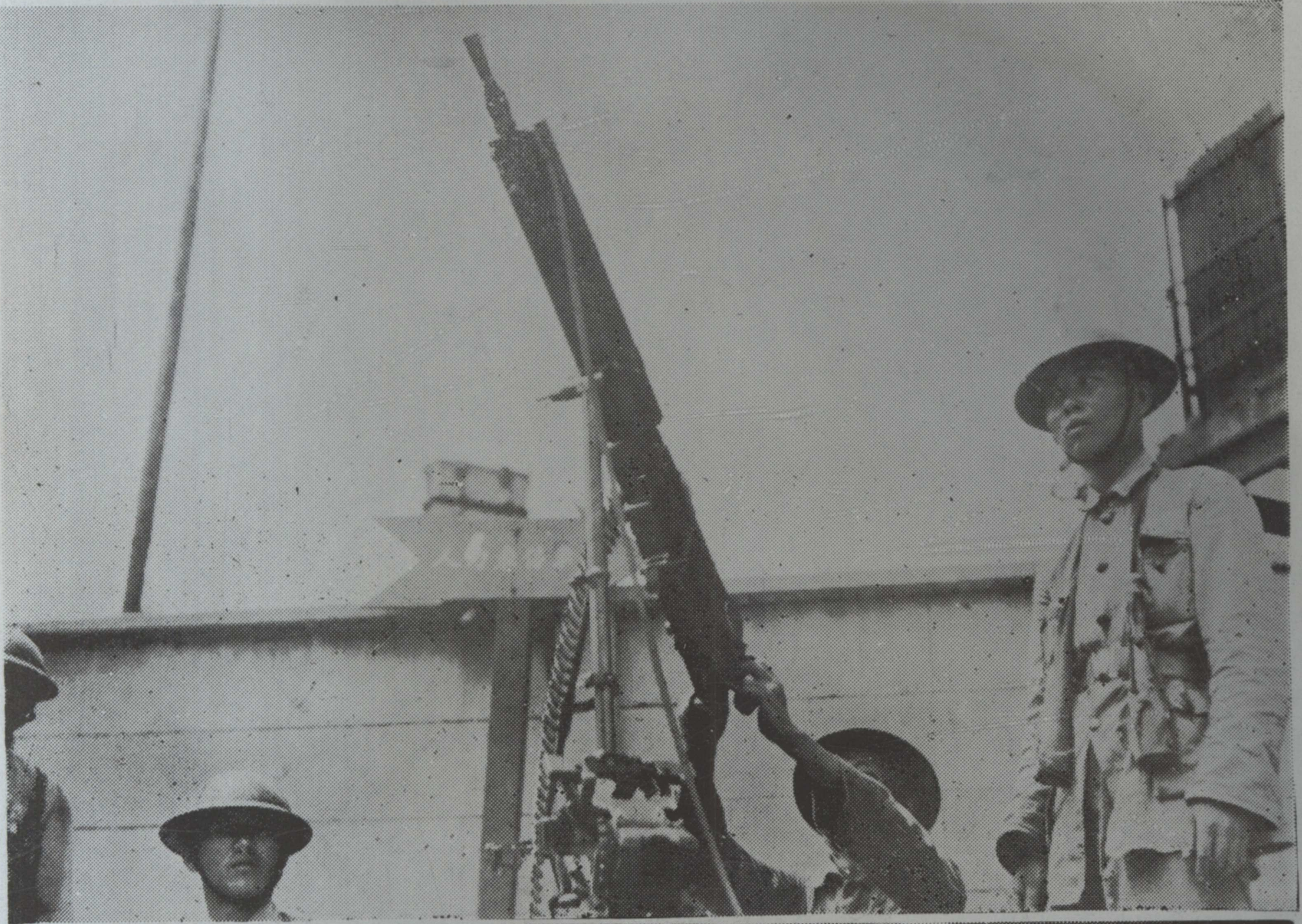






CIVILIAN life is paying dearly for this undeclared war. Upper: a young Chinese girl of the poorer class "killed in action" in the Hongkew area, just one of the thousands of civilian dead. Right: a crater caused by one of the Japanese bombs dropped at the South Station. Lower: Chinese boy scouts are doing a man-sized job in caring for wounded civilians and removing the dead. These gallant youngsters even travel to the front on Red Cross vans to bring in wounded soldiers.







WITH THE CHINESE ARMY IN ACTION

ON this and the following pages are shown men of the 53rd division of China's modernized army, giving some idea of the equipment now being used by the Chinese in the present undeclared war.



Chinese regular troops occupying positions in the Lotien sector.





Scenes behind the lines at Lotien.





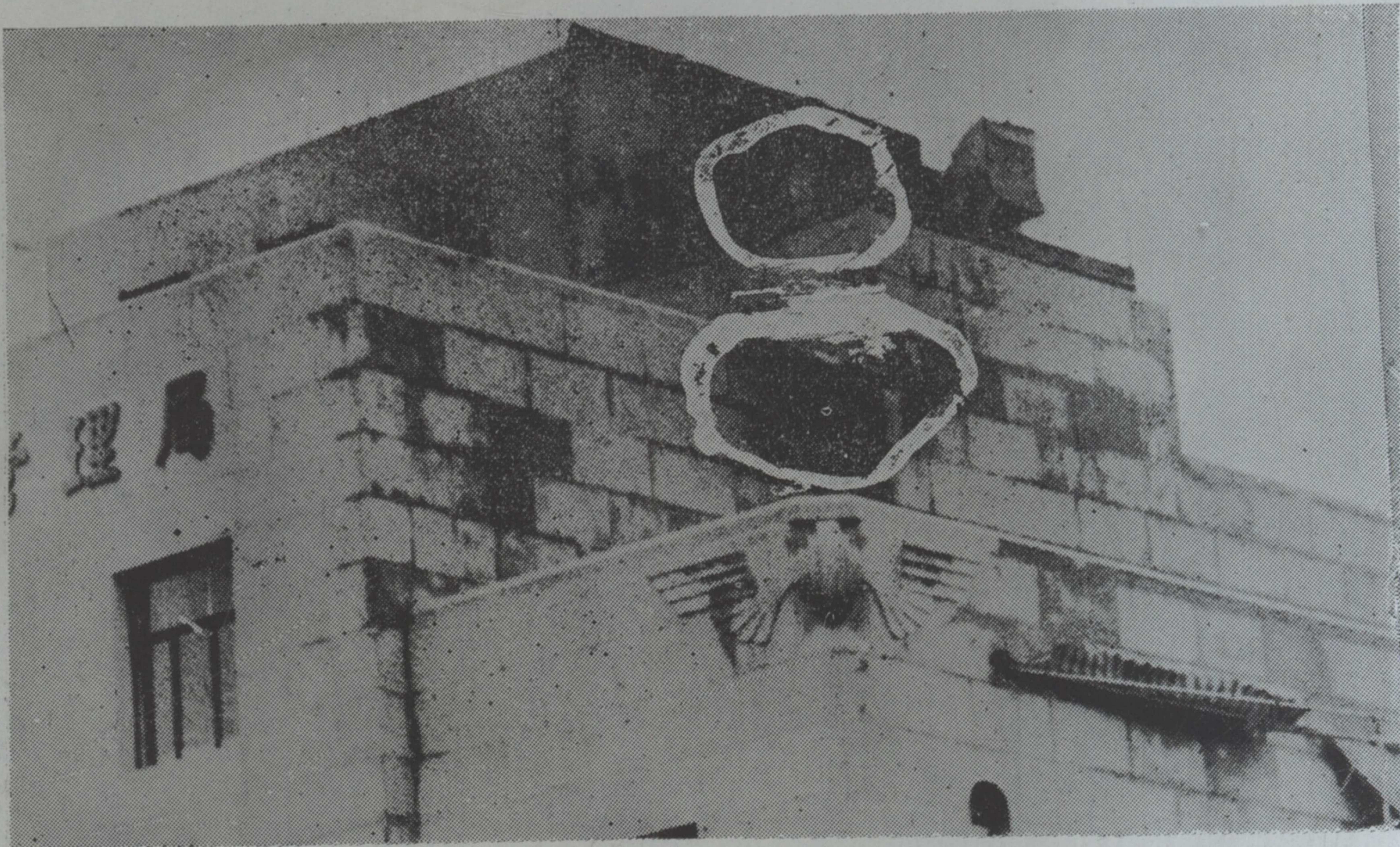
Reserves in back of the Lotien front.







53rd Division somewhere in the North Station area





NORTH STATION AREA AFTER SHELLING AND BOMBING

UPPER: Where shells landed on the sturdy Administration Building doing little damage, and, Lower: two scenes showing the destruction of tracks and railway yard at the North Station.

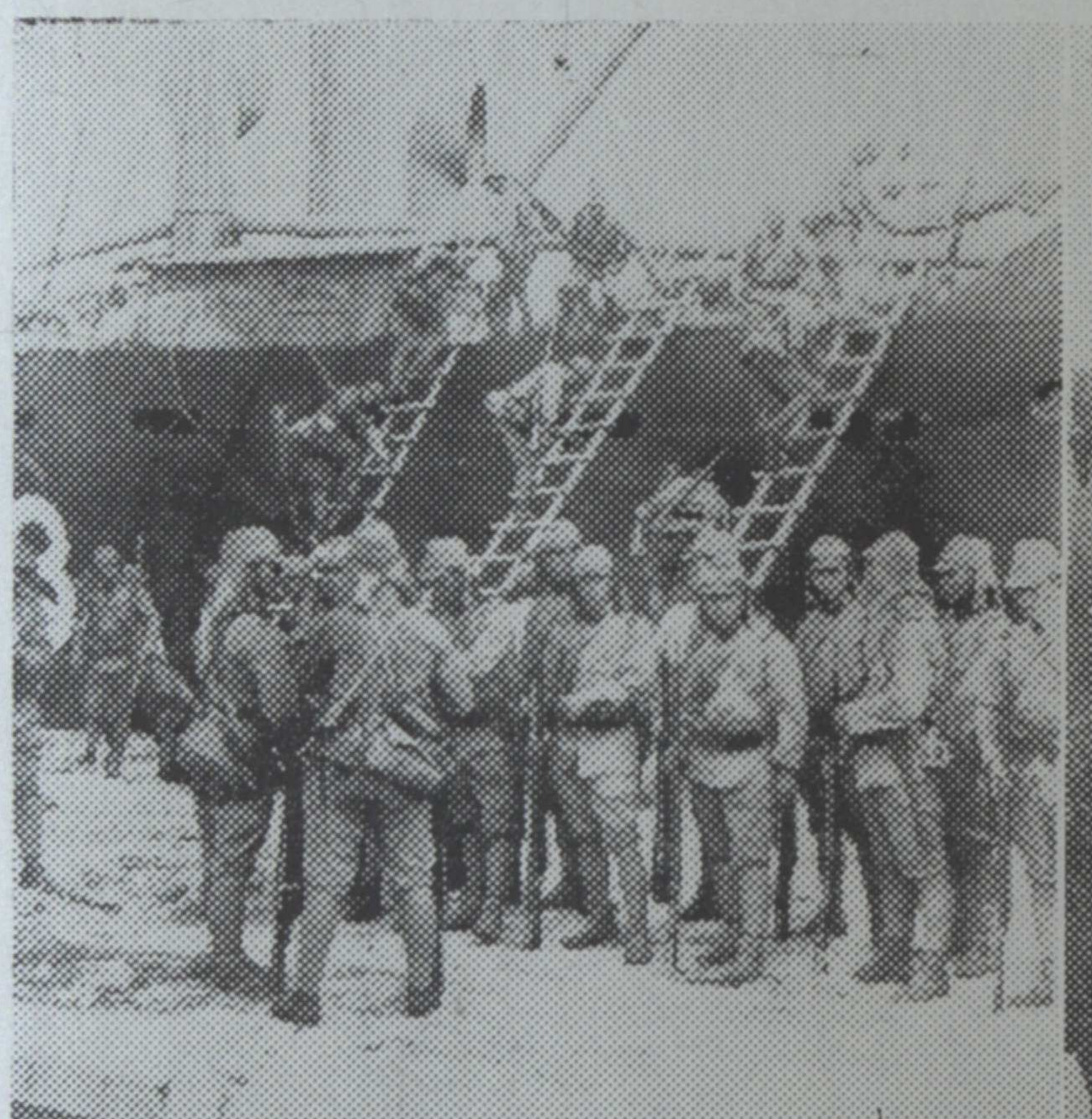






JAPANESE troops operating along the Shanghai front. Upper left: Wounded soldiers being brought back to a first aid station, and right, Cavalry units going into action. Centre: A captured Chinese tank. Lower left: Troops moving to the front, and right, troops just landed from a transport.

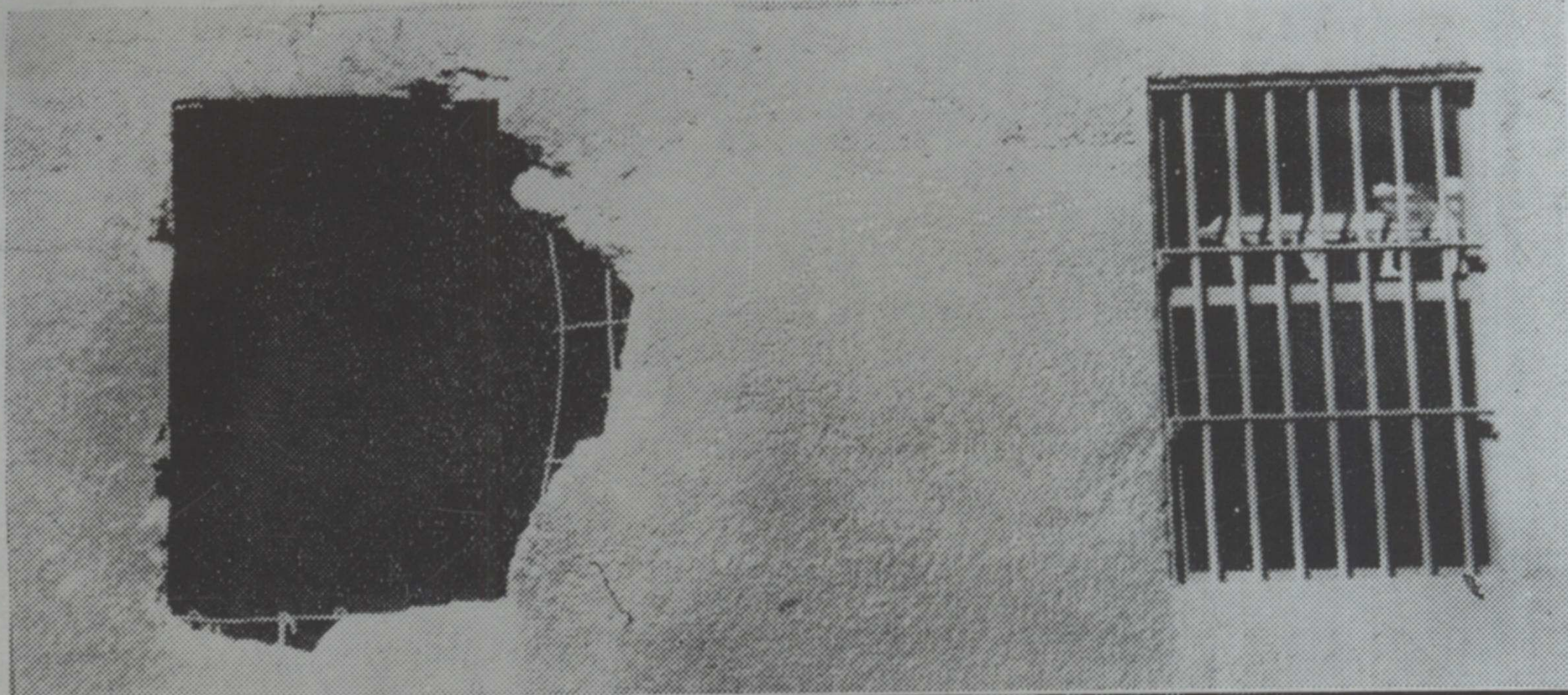




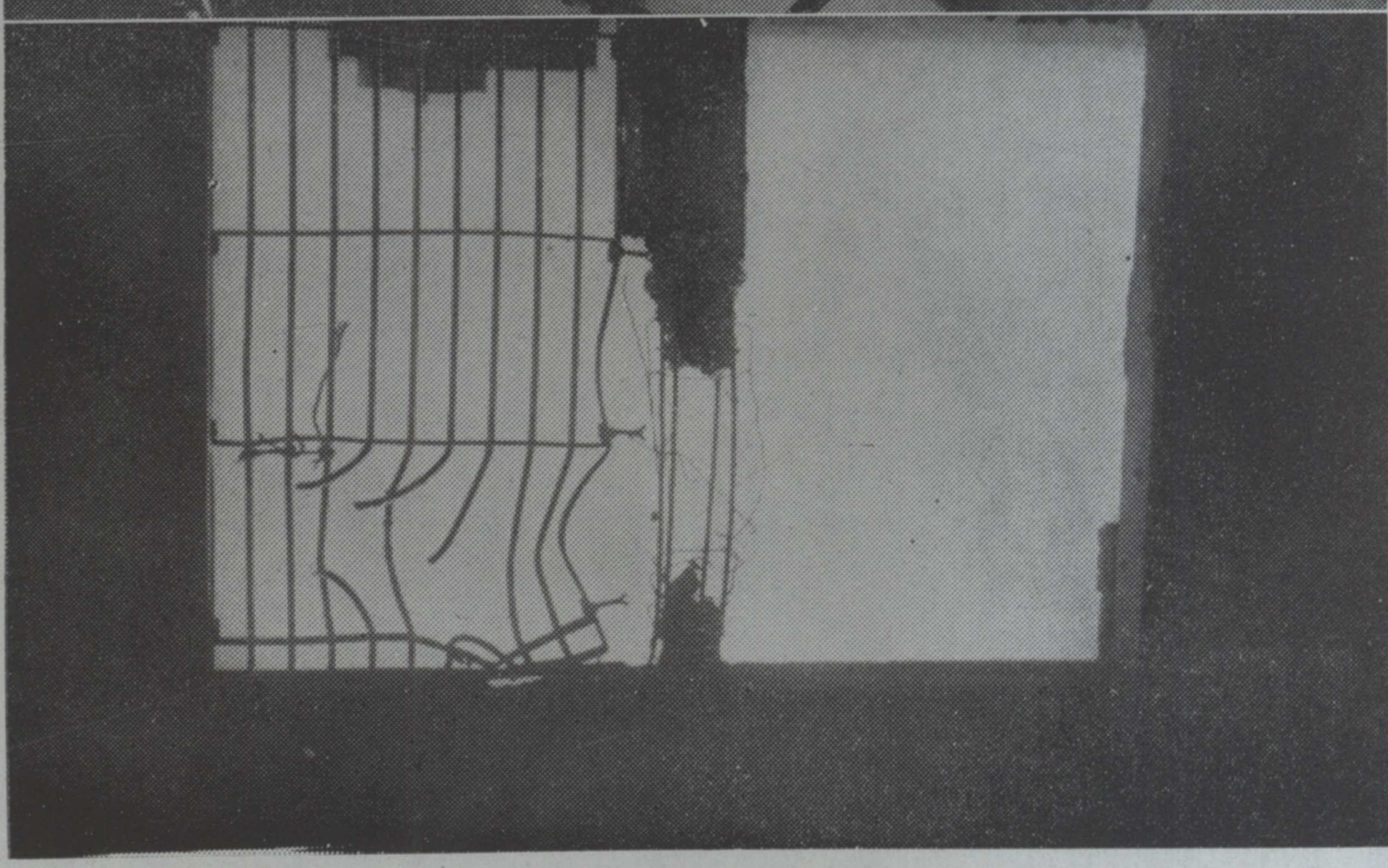


WARD ROAD JAIL SHELLING

IN this modern jail of the Shanghai Municipal Council on Ward Road, six thousand prisoners spent many nervous nights as shells whined overhead. Numerous of these misdirected shells believed to be from Chinese gun positions and aimed at Japanese positions in Hongkew finally brought destruction to the jail, and death and injuries to many of its inmates. Municipal Council authorities, in view of the danger to the imprisoned men, decided to evacuate the prisoners. With the exception of several hundred long termers and lifers, the remaining prisoners were to be released into Chinese territory. The first batch of five hundred prisoners were taken to the Settlement boundary and released, but as the trucks were attempting to take out the second group Japanese authorities interfered and refused further permission to Municipal authorities to evacuate more of the prisoners. This refusal was based on the Japanese claim that all prisoners except the long termers and sick were to be released. According to the Japanese claim the Council authorities had not released all prisoners as was agreed upon. However, in explanation the Council stated that for humanitarian reasons they could not release young boys of from 8 to 14 years of age and accordingly had placed them in charitable and other institutions within the borders of the International Settlement. The Japanese, however, remained adamant on this point and refused to permit the evacuation to be carried out. And as a result the gaol inmates are remaining where they are, despite the fact that additional shells have struck various buildings in the compound, bringing further injuries to both staff and prisoners.

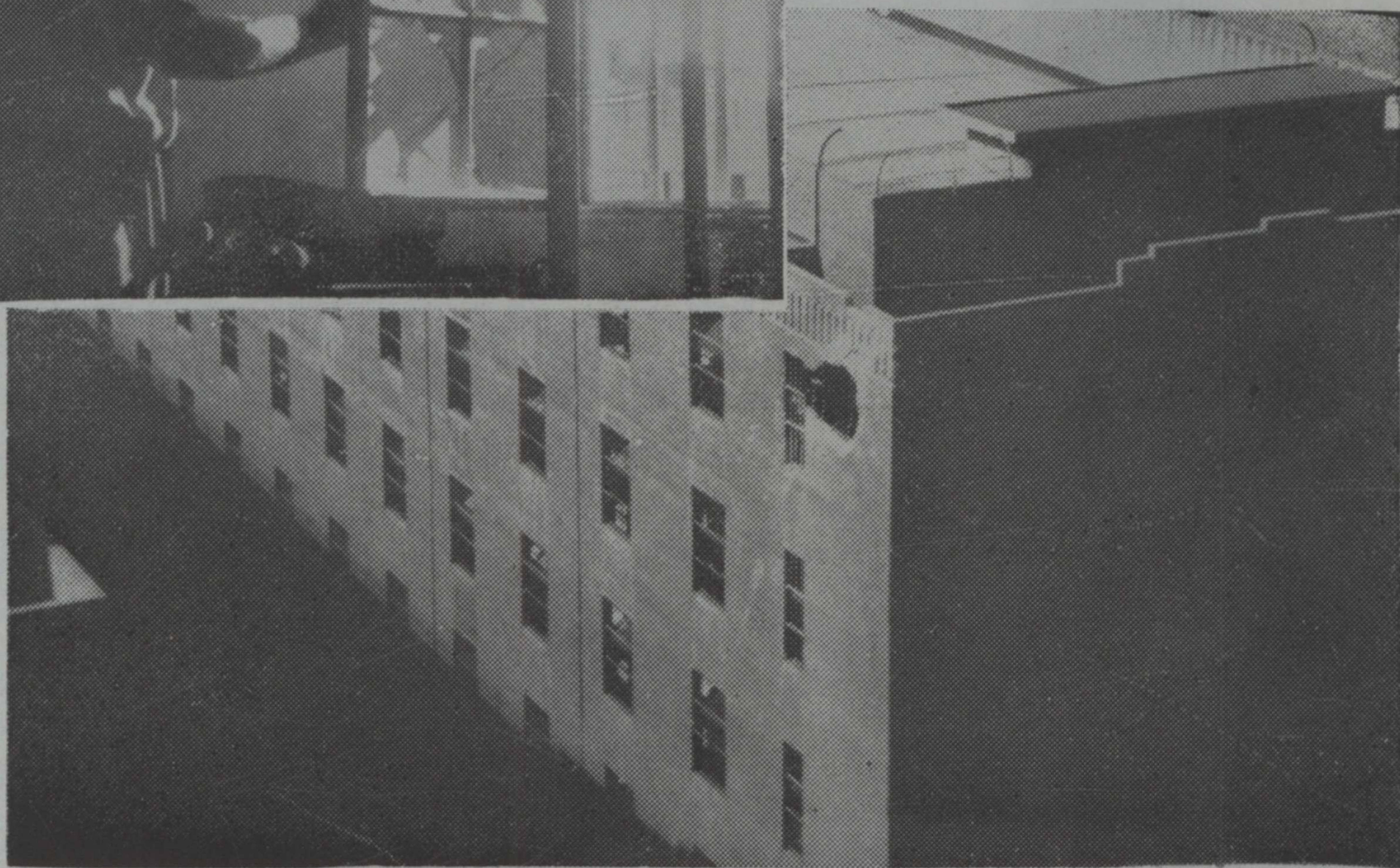






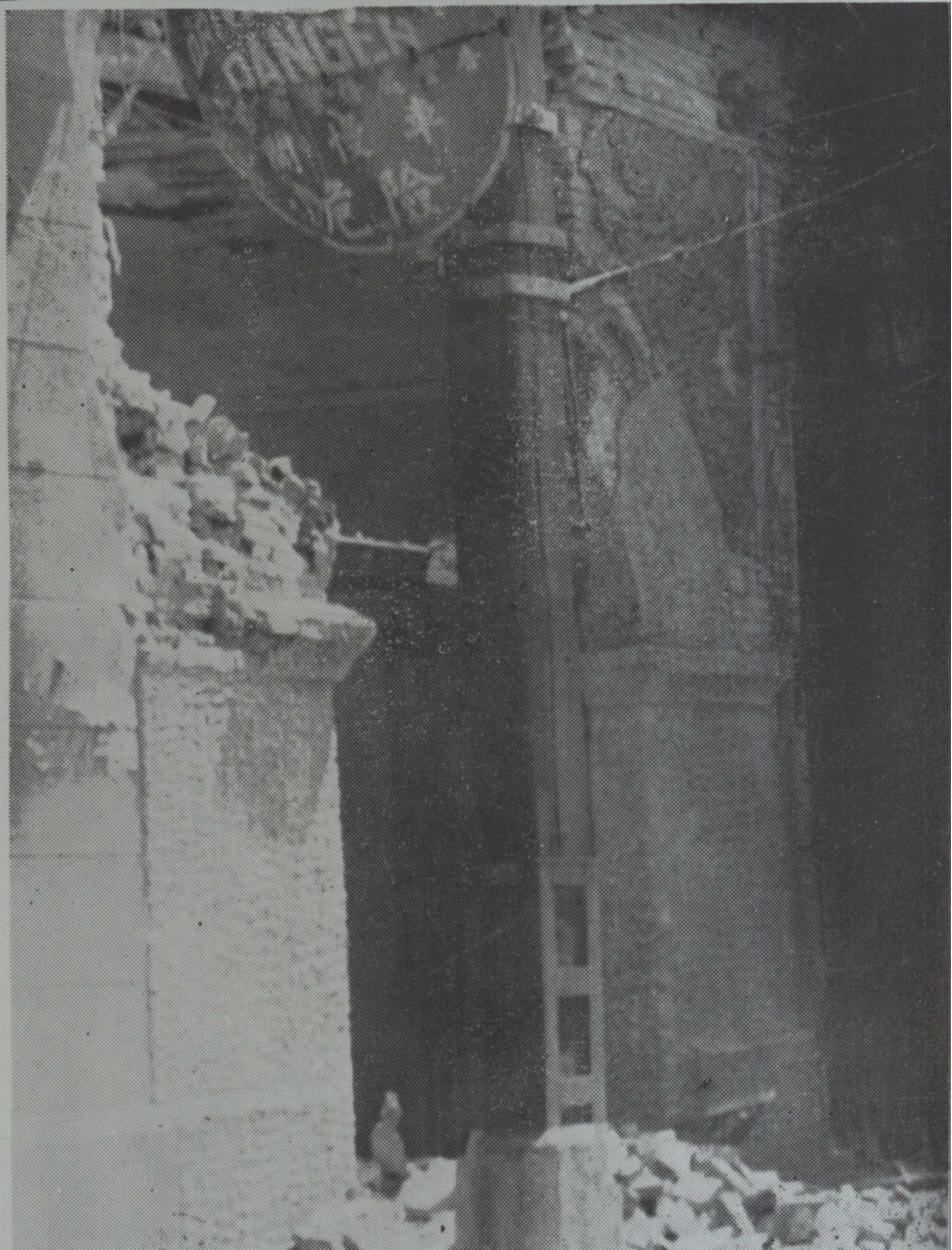


Further Views of damaged sections of the Ward Road Gaol.



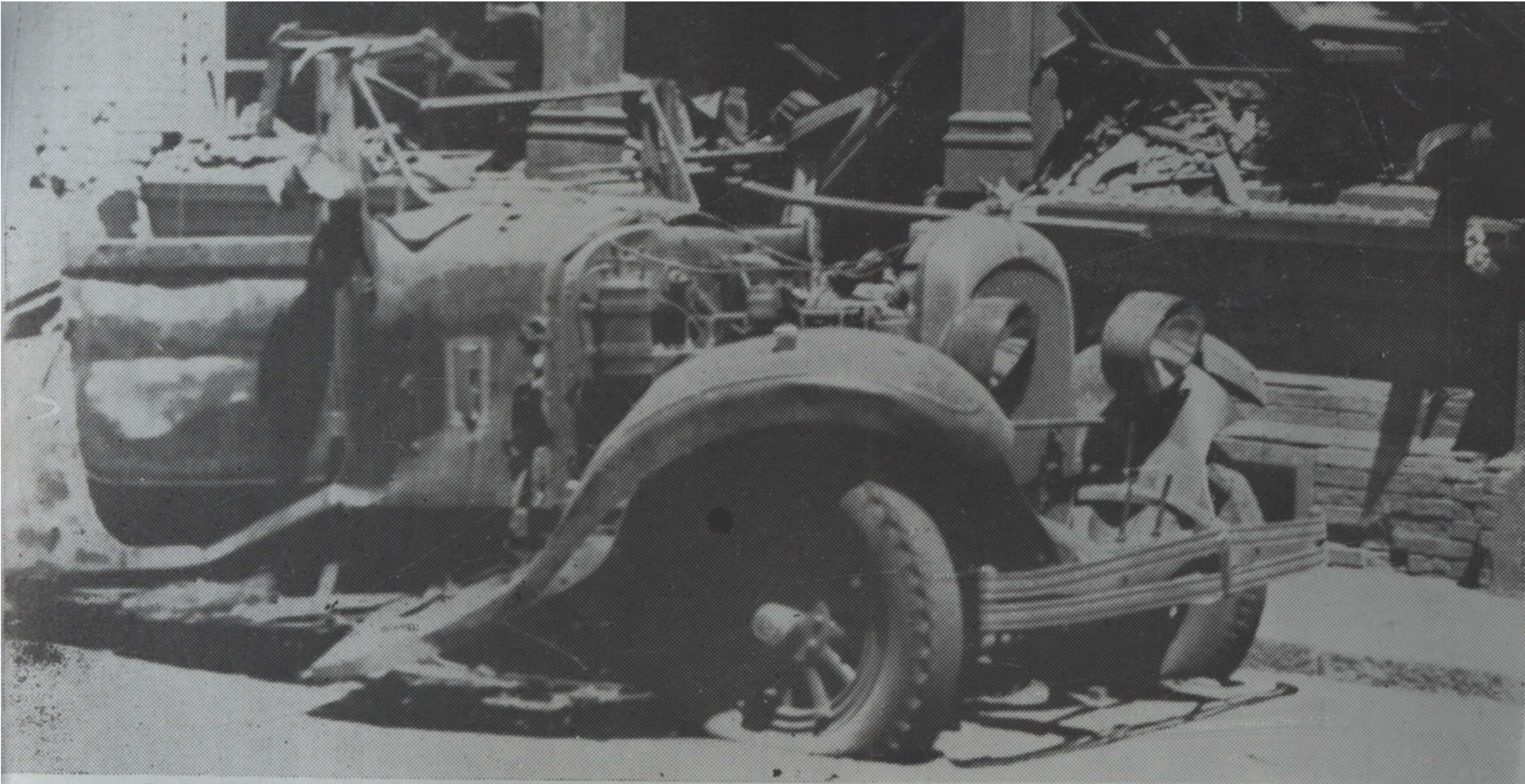




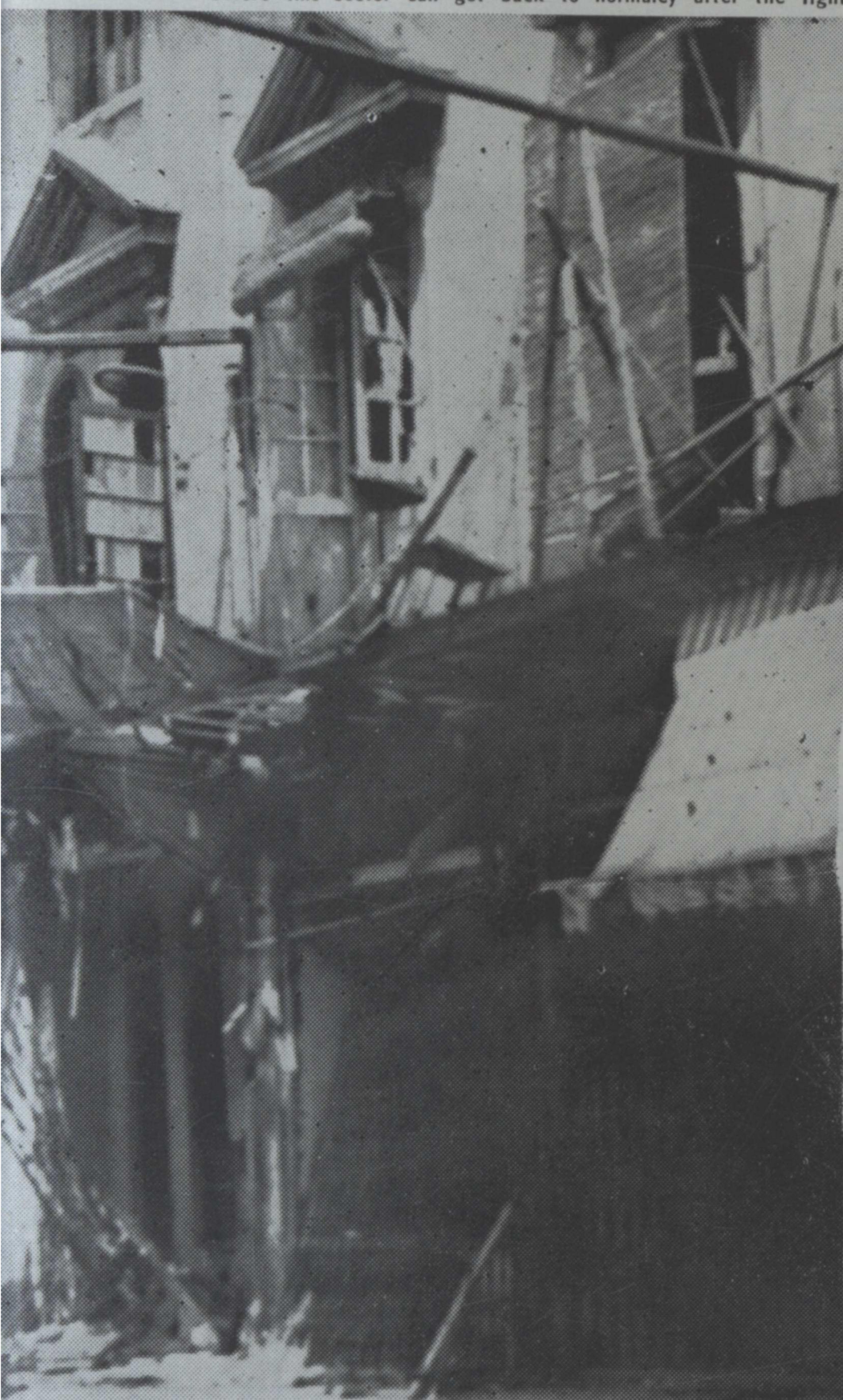


SHELL TORN HONGKEW

THIS section of the International Settlement which formerly was the American Concession, and which later was amalgamated with the British Concession to form the present International Settlement, has been virtually taken over by Japanese military authorities since the opening of hostilities. As a result the property of all nationals in the Hongkew section of the International Settlement has suffered considerable fire and shell damage. On this and the accompanying two pages shell torn Hongkew offers mute testimony as to the ravages of war.



WRECKED Automobile on Boone Road, Hongkew, which proves that a great amount of debris will have to be cleared away before this sector can get back to normalcy after the fighting ends.





Buildings hit by shell fire along North Szechuen Road, Hongkew.





Top:—A once thriving night spot, the well-known Cafe de Luxe is on North Szechuen Road, has been damaged by shell fire.



Further scenes of destruction in the Yangtsepoo and Hongkew areas.



When the war ends, Hongkew, Chapei and Yangtzsepoo residents and business people will go back to this.









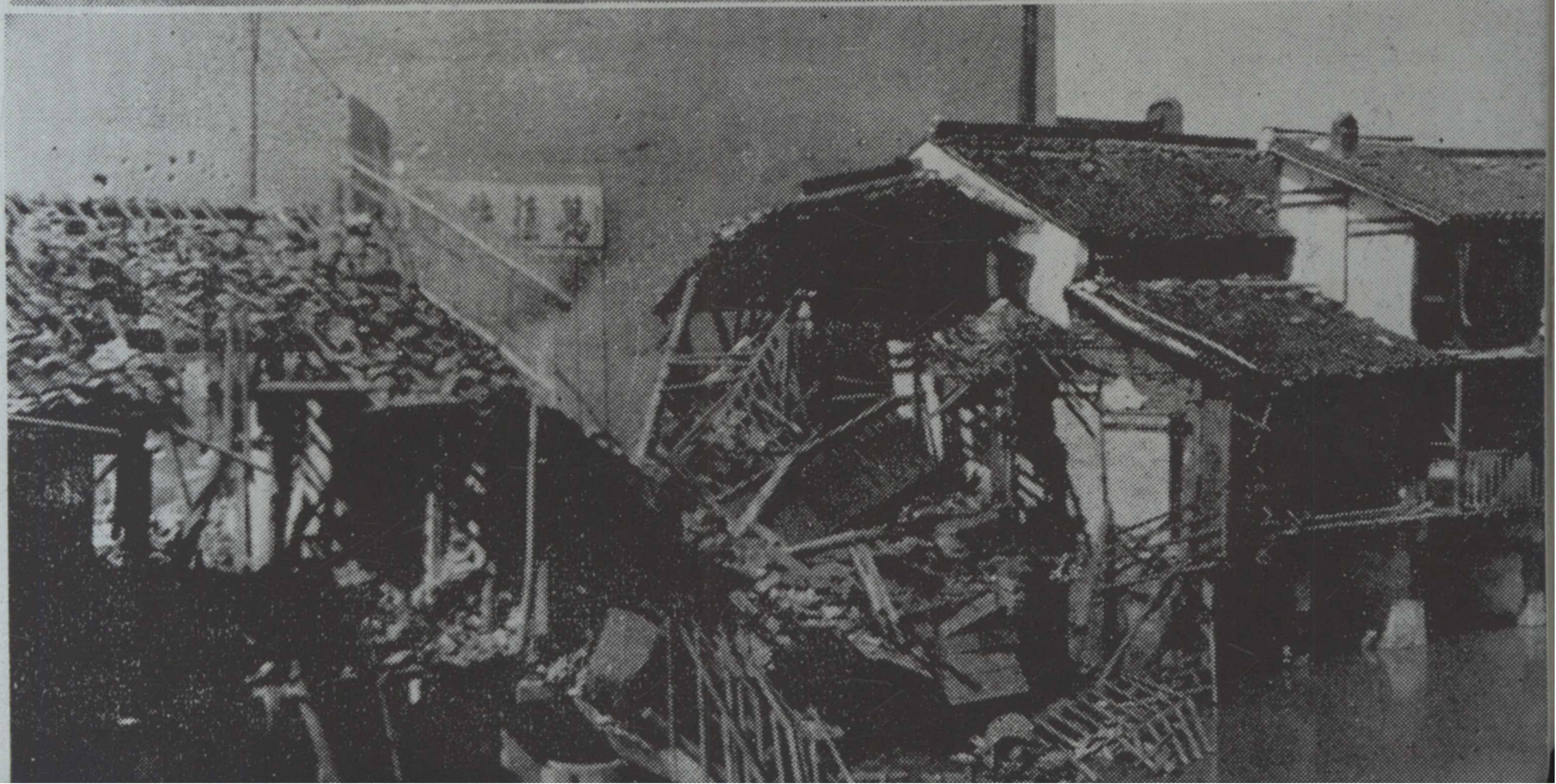
HAVOC

SCENES of destruction in the Yangtszepoo area. The center photograph shows a corner where once a machine gun post existed. This post is at Kwenming Road to the left of Ward Road Gaol and was held for many night by Chinese troops. When this picture was taken a dozen bodies of Chinese soldiers were strewn among the debris and blasted sand-bags.









AIR RAID

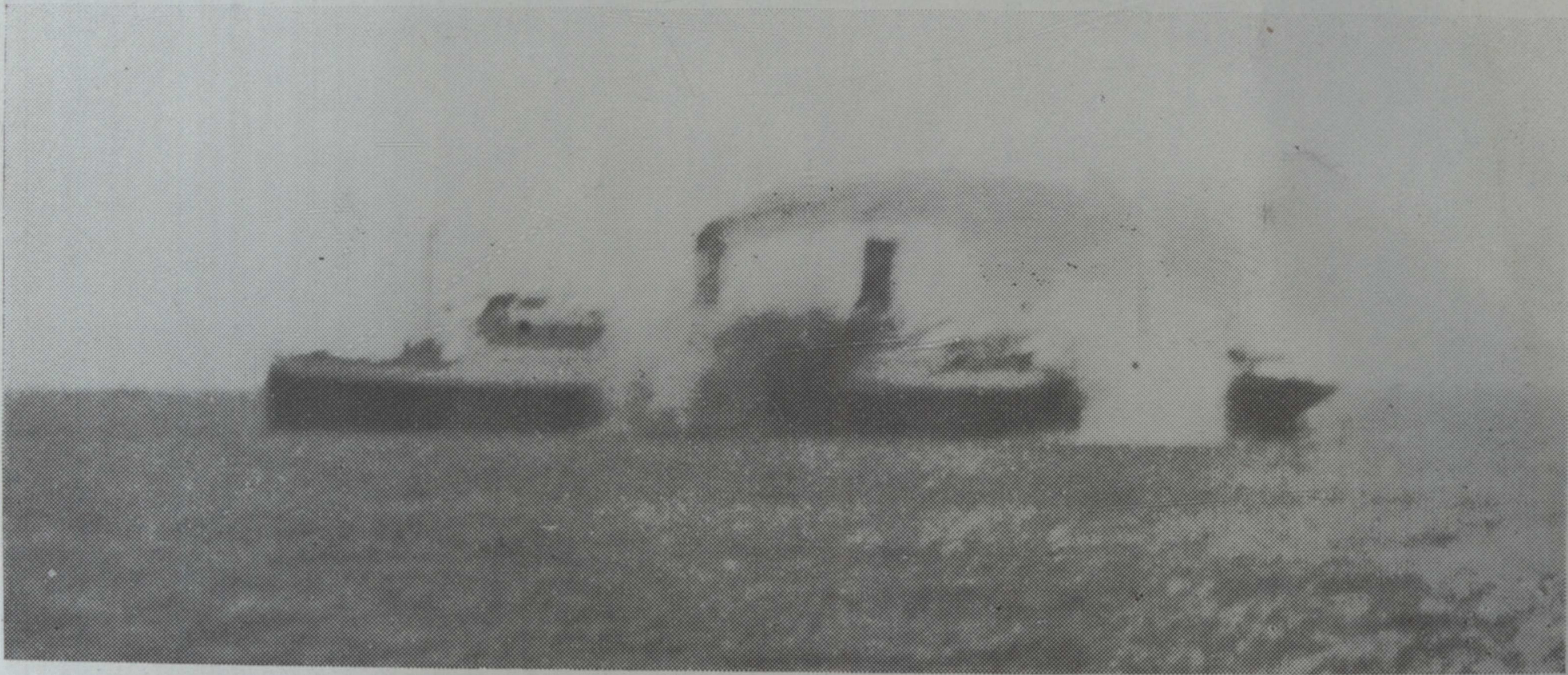
ALL that was left at the Tachang bus station on the road to Lotien after Japanese bombers had paid a visit.

Lower: Ruins of a village on a creek near Tachang after Japanese bombers had flown over.



GIRLS of the Citizens Training Corps receiving rifle instruction as part of their training course. Lower: Central Government soldier in position in the North Station Area.





ONE of the few pictures showing the bombing of the S. S. President Hoover. The vessel was bombed by Chinese airmen as she was steaming into Shanghai to take on evacuees. The Chinese stated that they had mistaken the ship for a Japanese troop transport, meanwhile the Central Government has assumed responsibility and has agreed to indemnify for any losses.



A SCENE on Broadway after a shell explosion had claimed many civilian lives. Japanese Naval Officers are checking up on the casualties.





FOLLOWING on the general strategic withdrawal from eastern areas by the Chinese Army, Japanese troops, cautiously advancing from the Whangpoo, occupied the Far Eastern Race Course and the famed Shanghai Civic Center.

Above: Japanese soldiers shouting "banzai" as they took over the Administration Building.

Below: Japanese soldiers atop a Chinese Curtiss-Hawk machine found on the Far Eastern Race Course where it was apparently forced down by Japanese "archie" fire. The machine was donated by citizens of Ningpo.



PAOSHAN Road, occupied by members of the 88th Division since the commencement of hostilities has been constantly under artillery fire from Japanese guns.



Chartered Bank Building, the Bund.



Ammunition moves up in the North Station area to its defenders.



Barricade erected in the Soochow Creek area, by members of the Shanghai defense unit.



An imposing emplacement, South of the Creek.



MEMBERS of the 88th Division in the North Station area, commence the erection of a sand bag emplacement next to the Administration Building on the opposite side of Boundary Road.



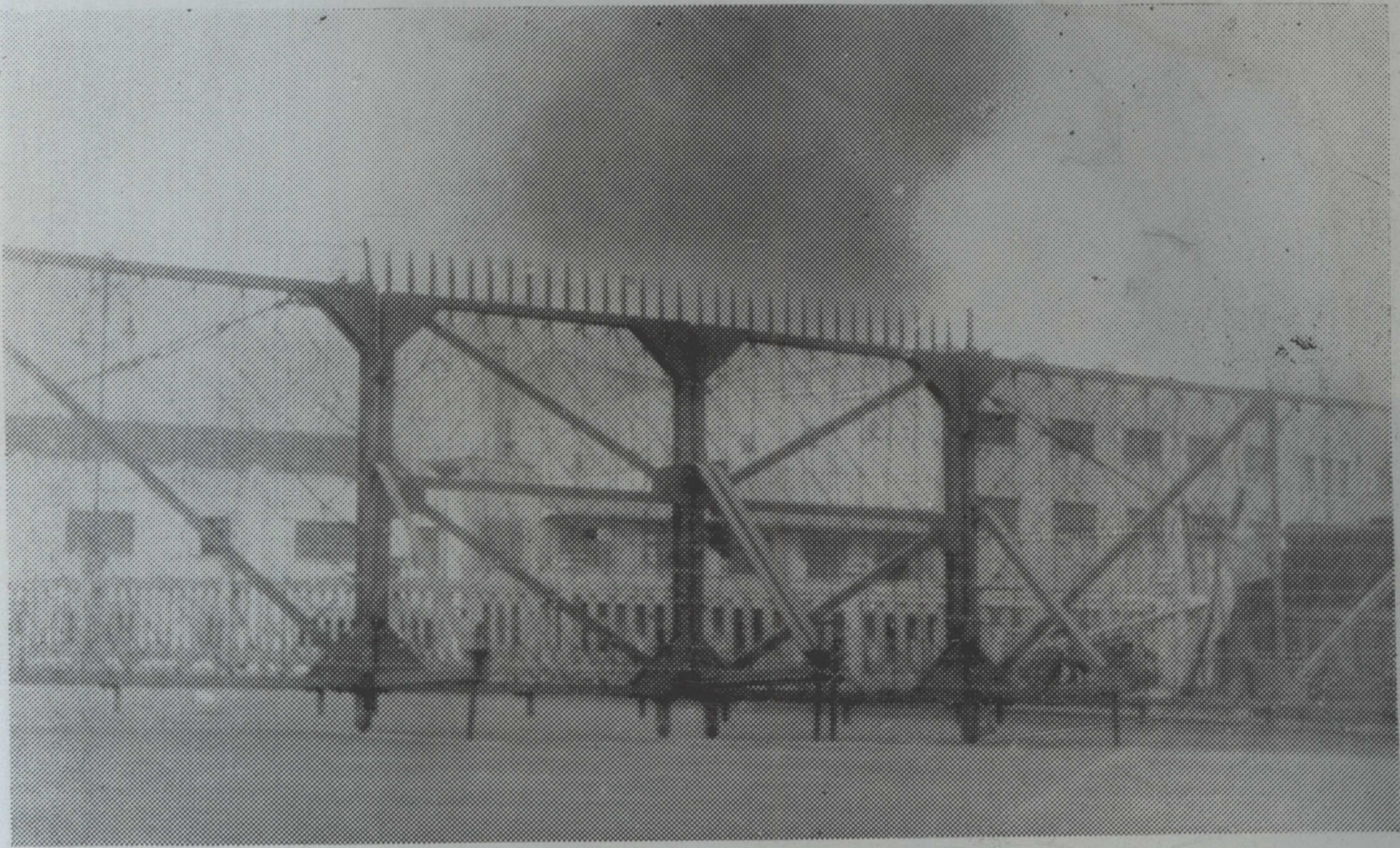
SAND bag emplacement in the Soochow Creek area. Across the creek Chinese soldiers have build similar emplacements to be ready for any eventuality that should take place in this sector.



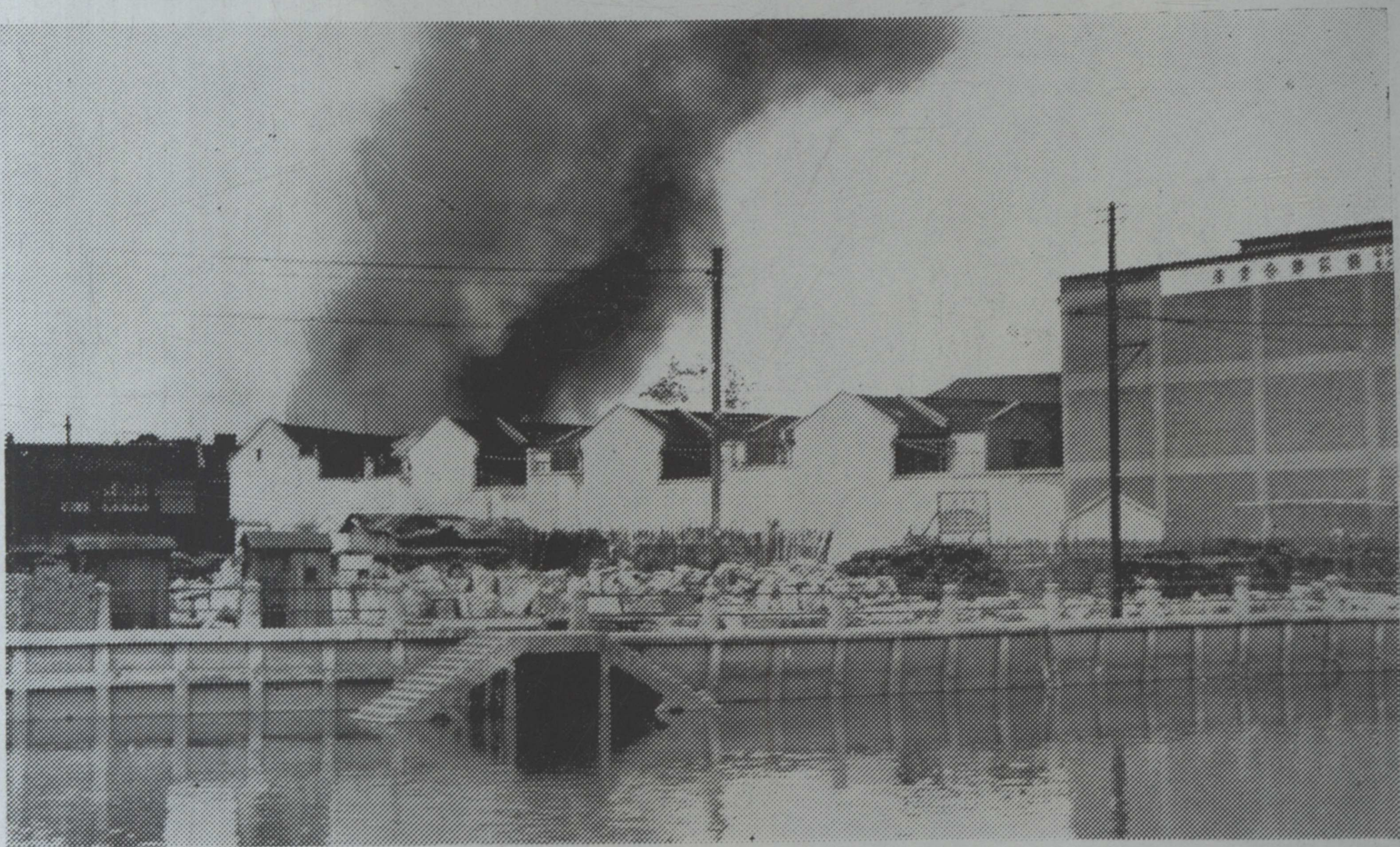
Sand bag barricade at the corner of Soochow and Museum Roads and facing Chapoo Road bridge.



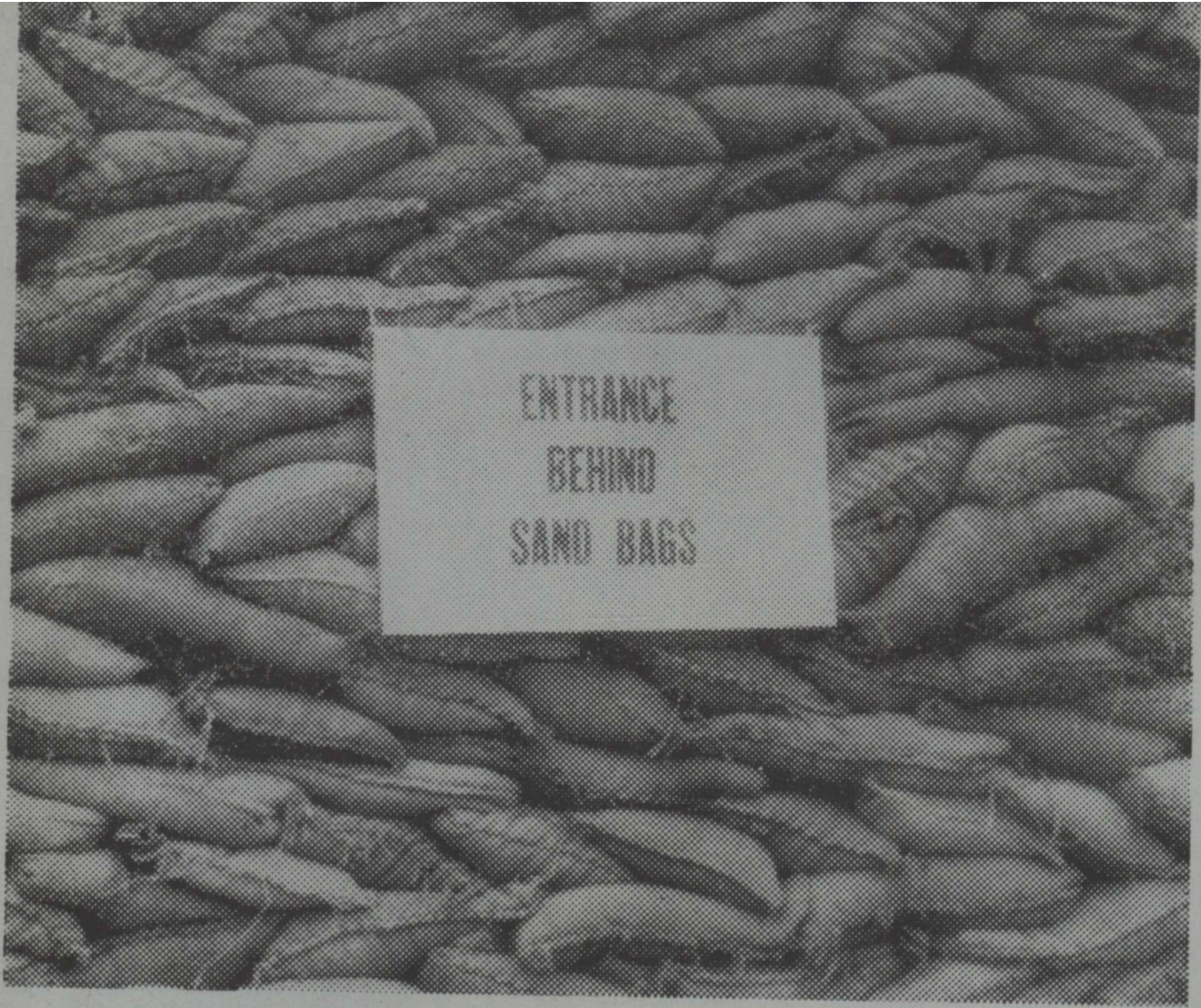
BARRICADE across Szechuen Road barring the way into Hongkew. At the left across the bridge may be seen the Head Office of the Chinese Postal Administration.



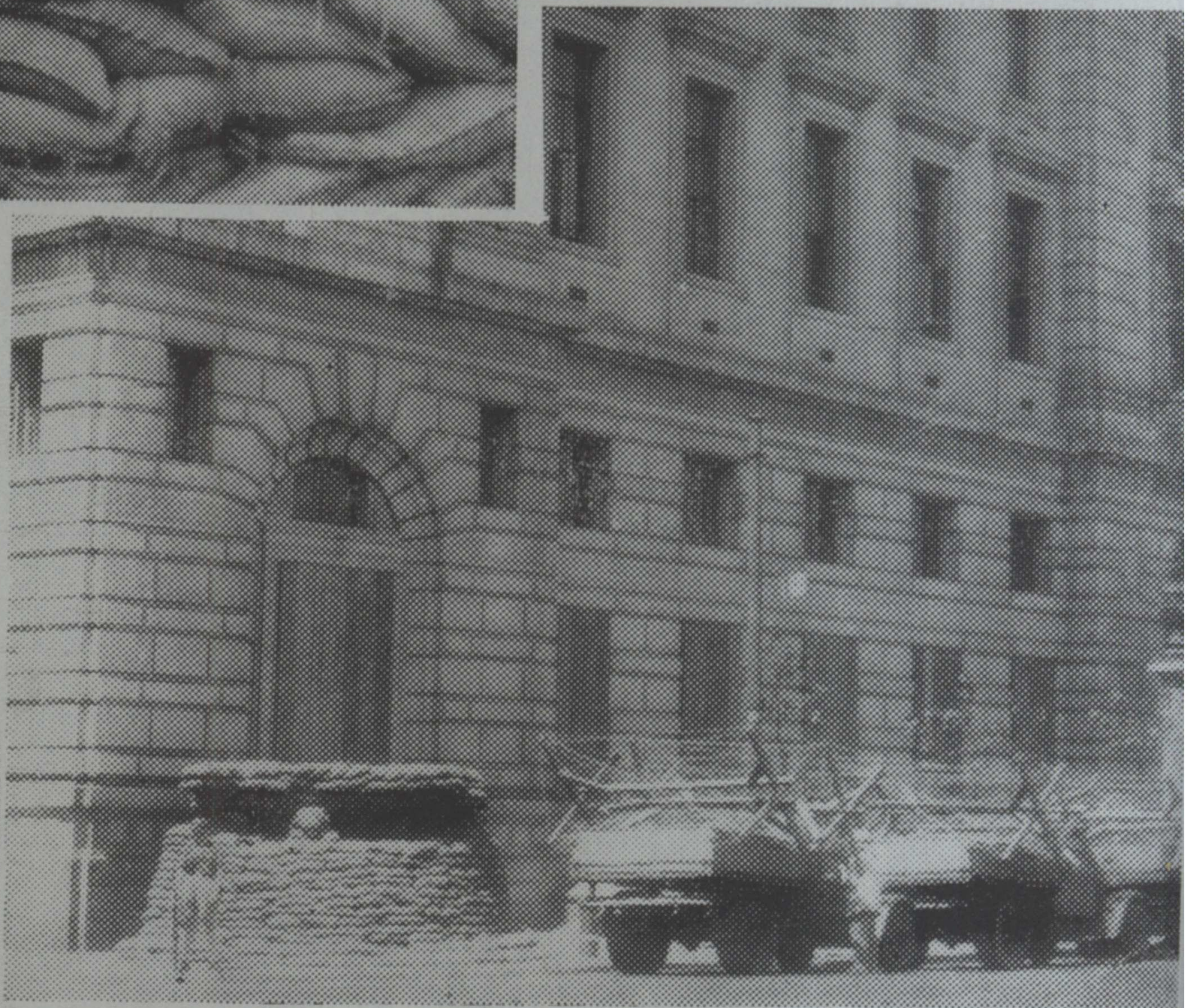
Steel barricade across Yu Ya Ching Road with the Markham Road Railway Yard fire in the background.



Another scene showing the Markham Road Railway Yard fire from the settlement side of Soochow Creek.



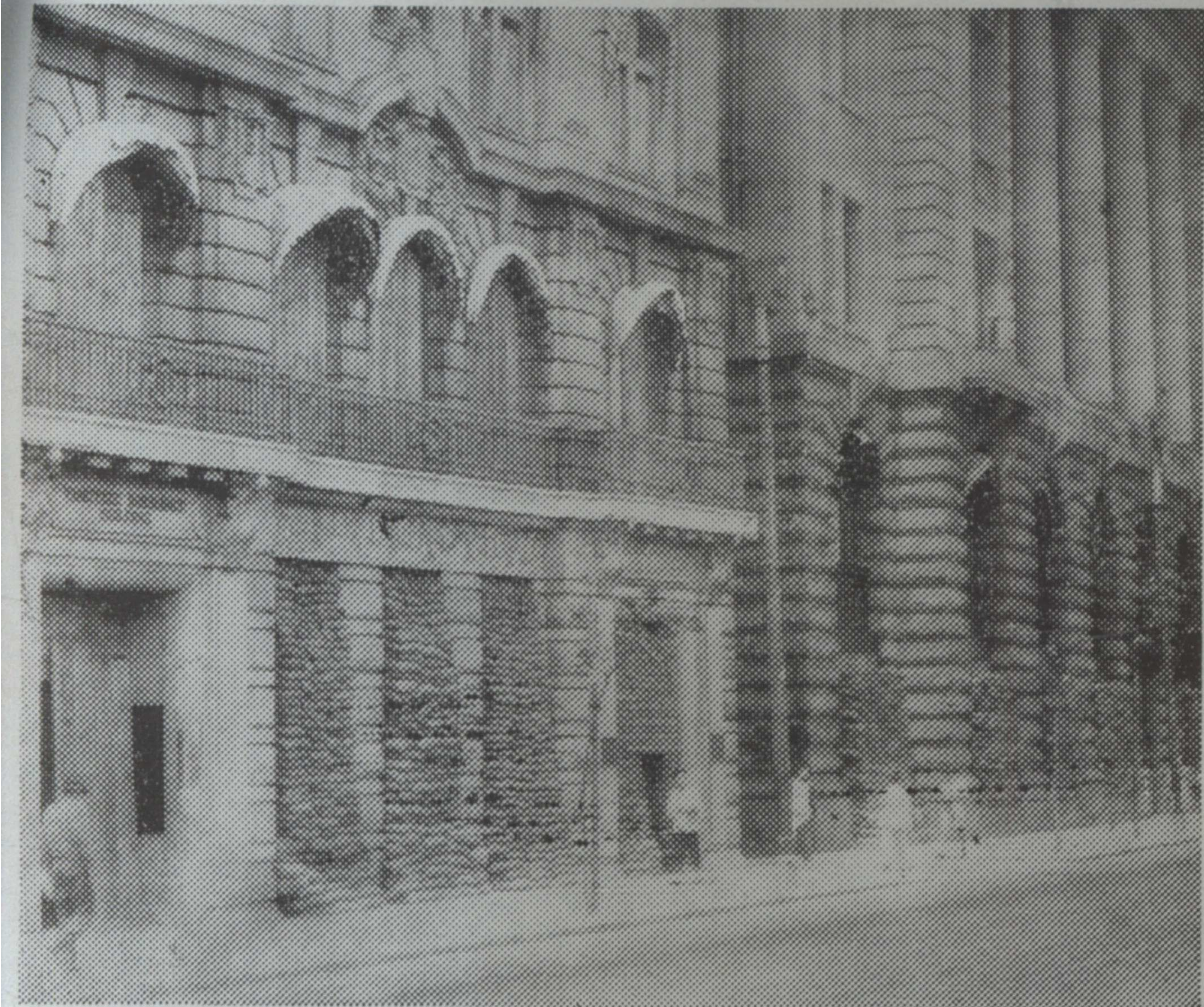
Sand Bag barricade in front of the entrance to the North China Daily News Building. 17 the Bund.



Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Building, The Bund.



Windows of the Yangtsze Insurance Building on the Bund well barricaded with sand bags.



A general view along Shanghai's famous Bund showing windows well barricaded with sand bags.

Entrance to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, 18 The Bund.

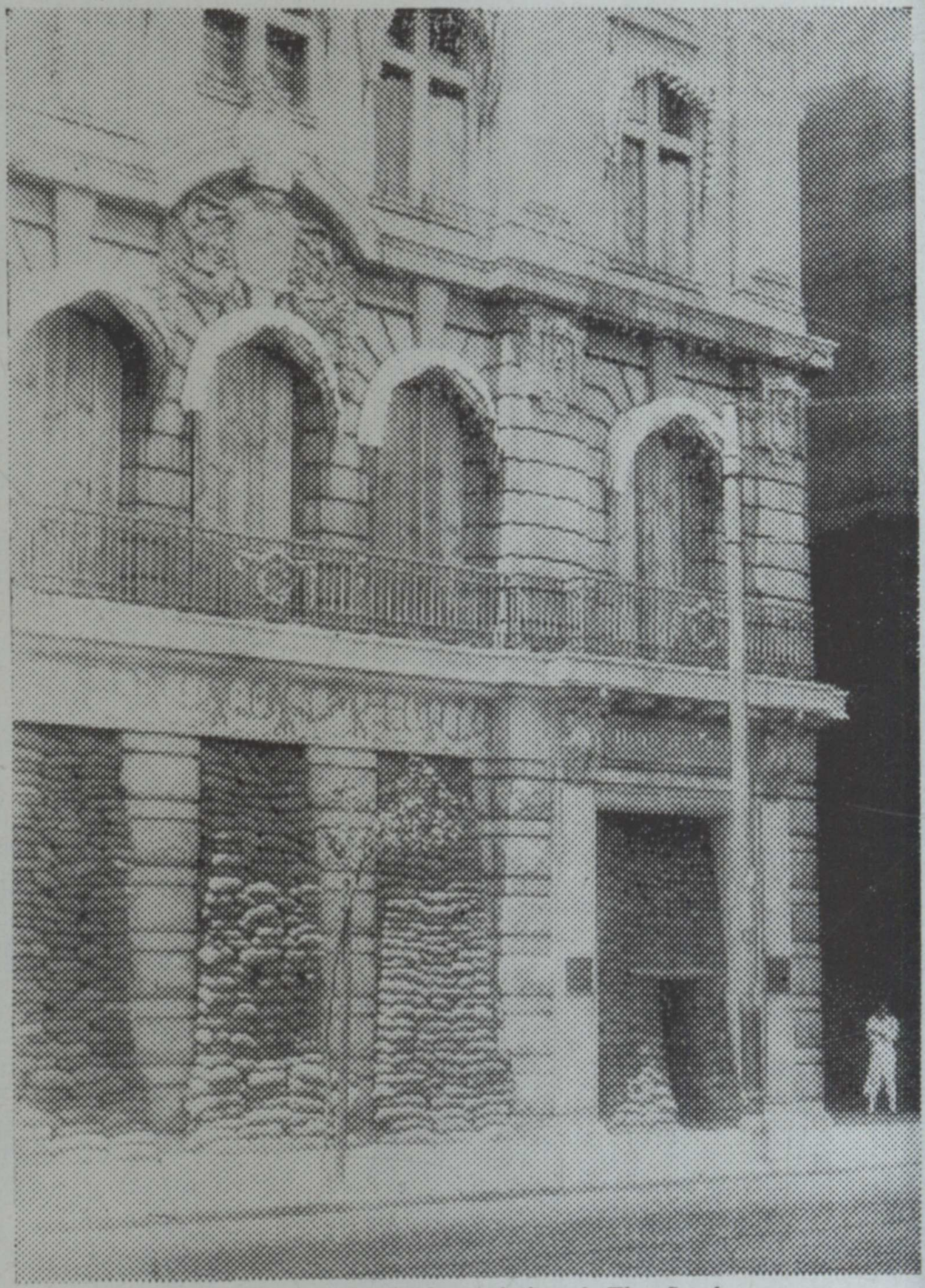




P. & O. Banking Corporation, 28 The Bund.



Lloyd Triestino entrance at 26 The Bund.



Mercantile Bank of India, 4 The Bund.



Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, 12 The Bund.



Entrance to the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company

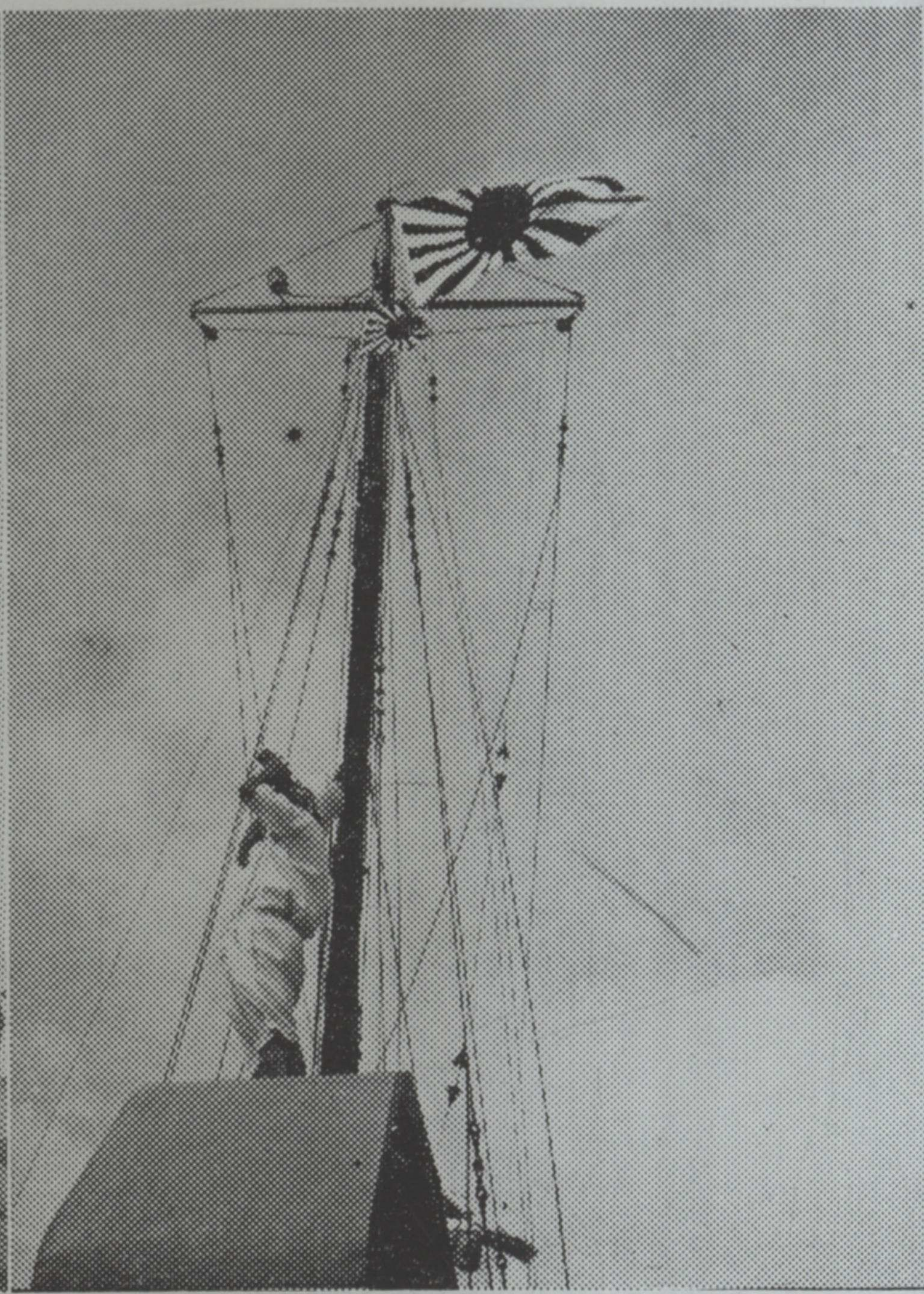


Banque de l'Indochine, 29 The Bund.



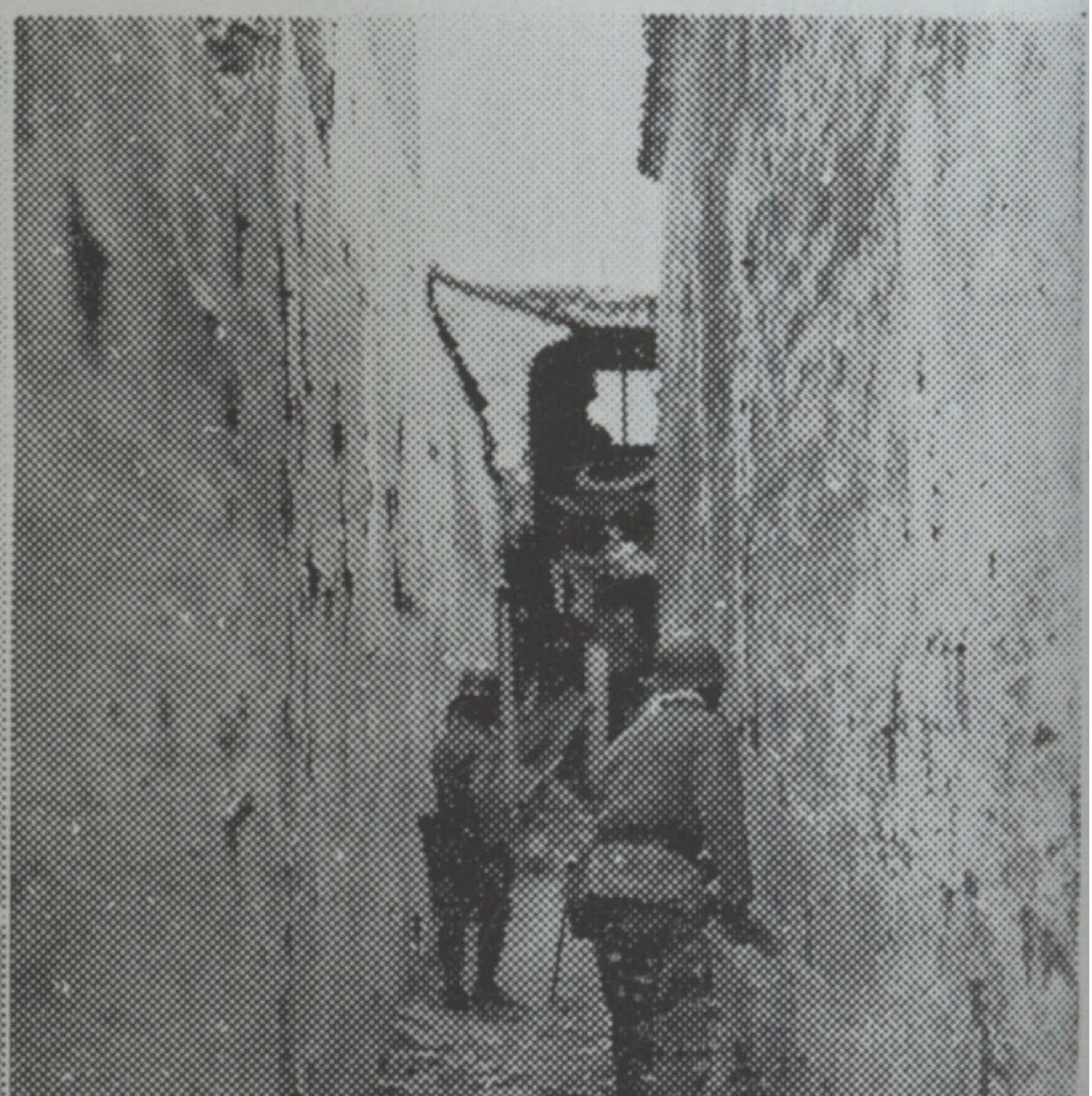
Palace Hotel, 19 The Bund.



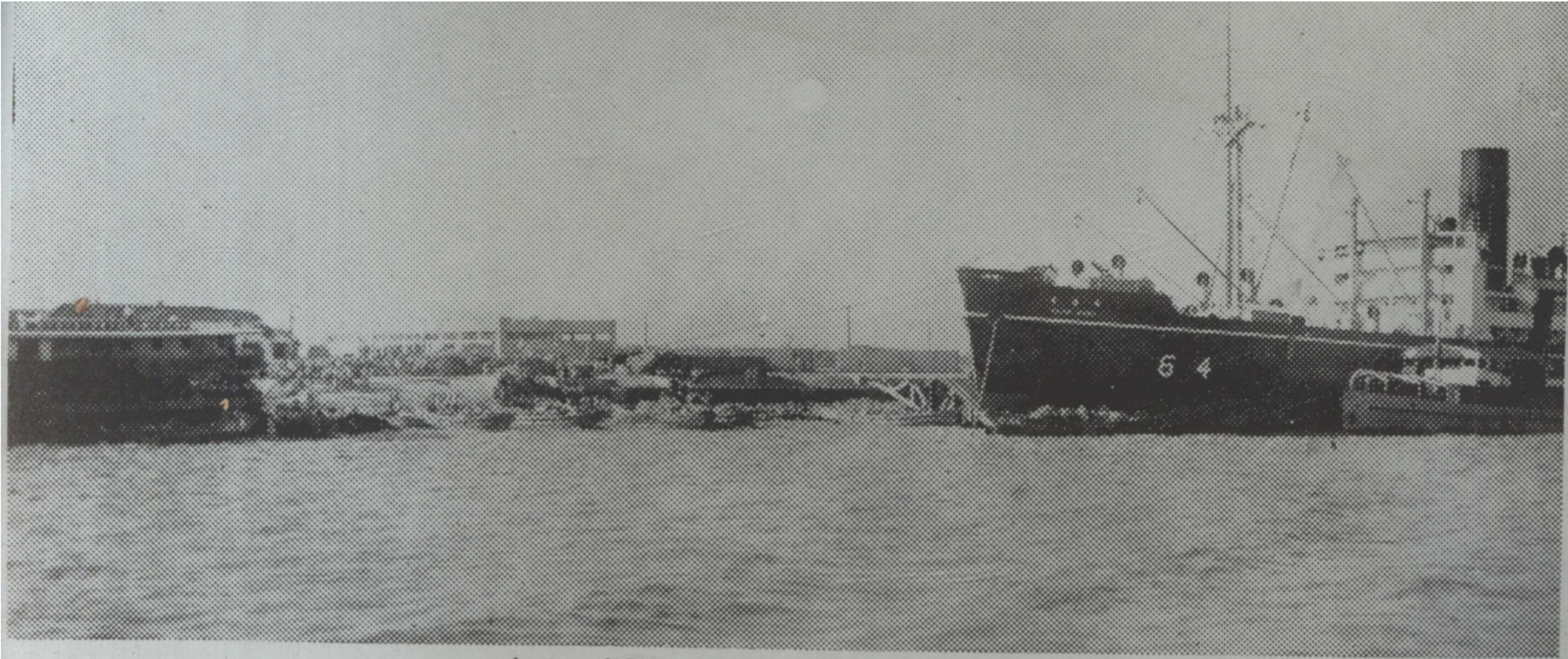


AT left is Vice-Admiral Hasegawa, commander-in-chief of the Japanese Third Fleet operating in Chinese waters, aboard the flagship Idzumo, anchored in the Whangpoo River off Pootung Point. At right is a Japanese lookout aboard the same vessel.





AT left is a Japanese cavalry patrol starting out at dawn for the front somewhere in the Woosung sector. At right are Japanese Infantrymen cautiously advancing through an alley after the occupation of Yanghong.



Japanese Infantry landing on the Whangpoo shore near Woosung.



National Quarantine Station at Woosung, a mass of wreckage.



The "Sphinx" anchored off Woosung awaiting Shanghai evacuees.





JAPANESE infantrymen are seen in the top picture mopping up following the occupation of Yanghong, west of Woosung. Below is a Chinese regimental flag, found by the Japanese during the occupation of Paoshan.





Top: Japanese Infantry unit moving up Broadway, and bottom: Infantry unit behind sand bag emplacement in the Yangtzepoo sector.





Top: Strong Chinese sand-bag emplacements and barb- wire, block a Nantao street on Boulevard des Deaux Republiques, facing the Concession. Below: An infantryman of the French Colo nials behind sand-bags at the iron gate, end of Rue Montauban, facing Nantao.



The beautiful Civic Centre Museum razed by shells, bombs and flames from which it is now practically beyond repair.





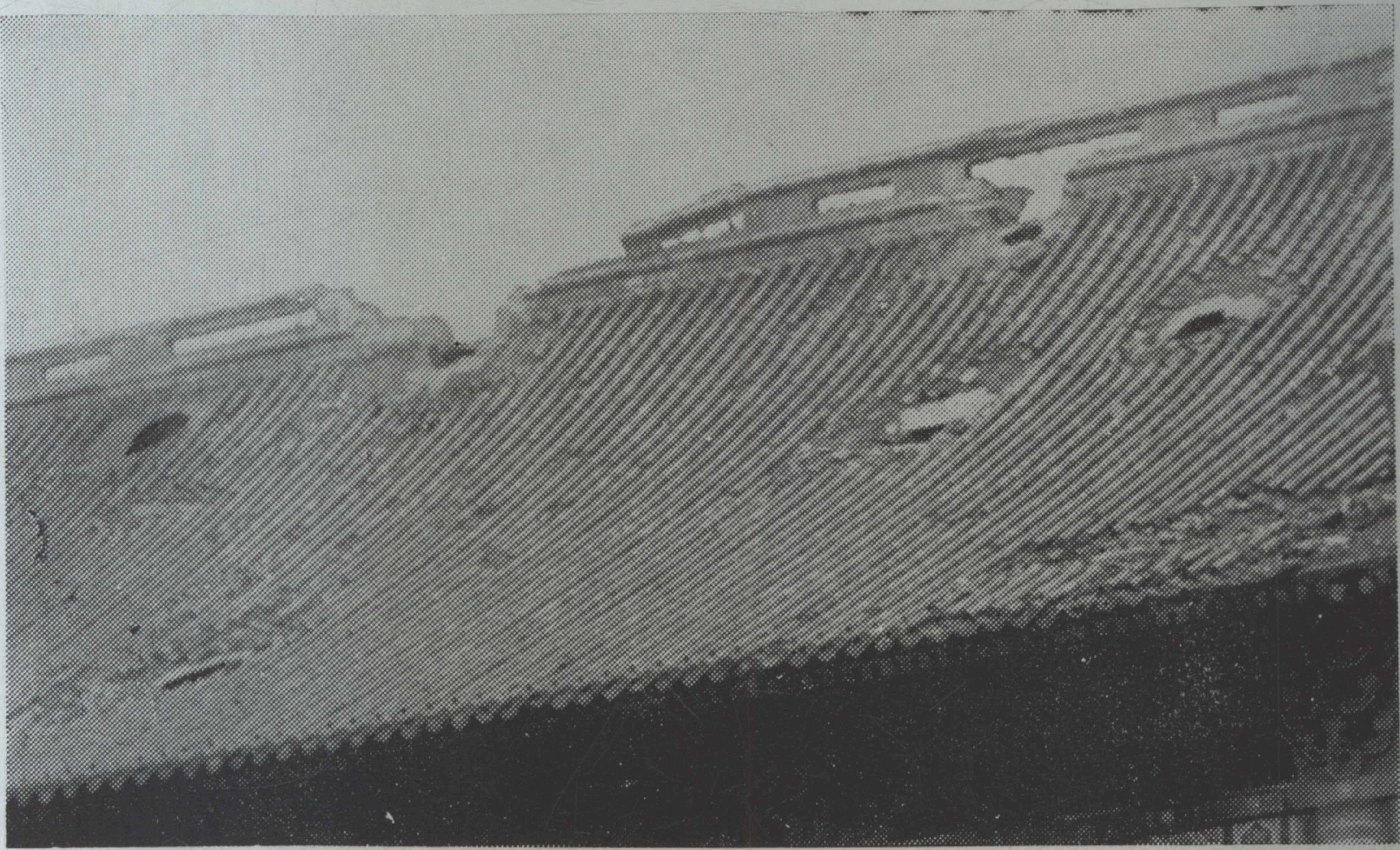
Upper section of the Museum showing shell holes and shattered windows.



Results of a direct hit on the Museum.



Shattered glass windows, south portico of the Administration Building in the Civic Centre



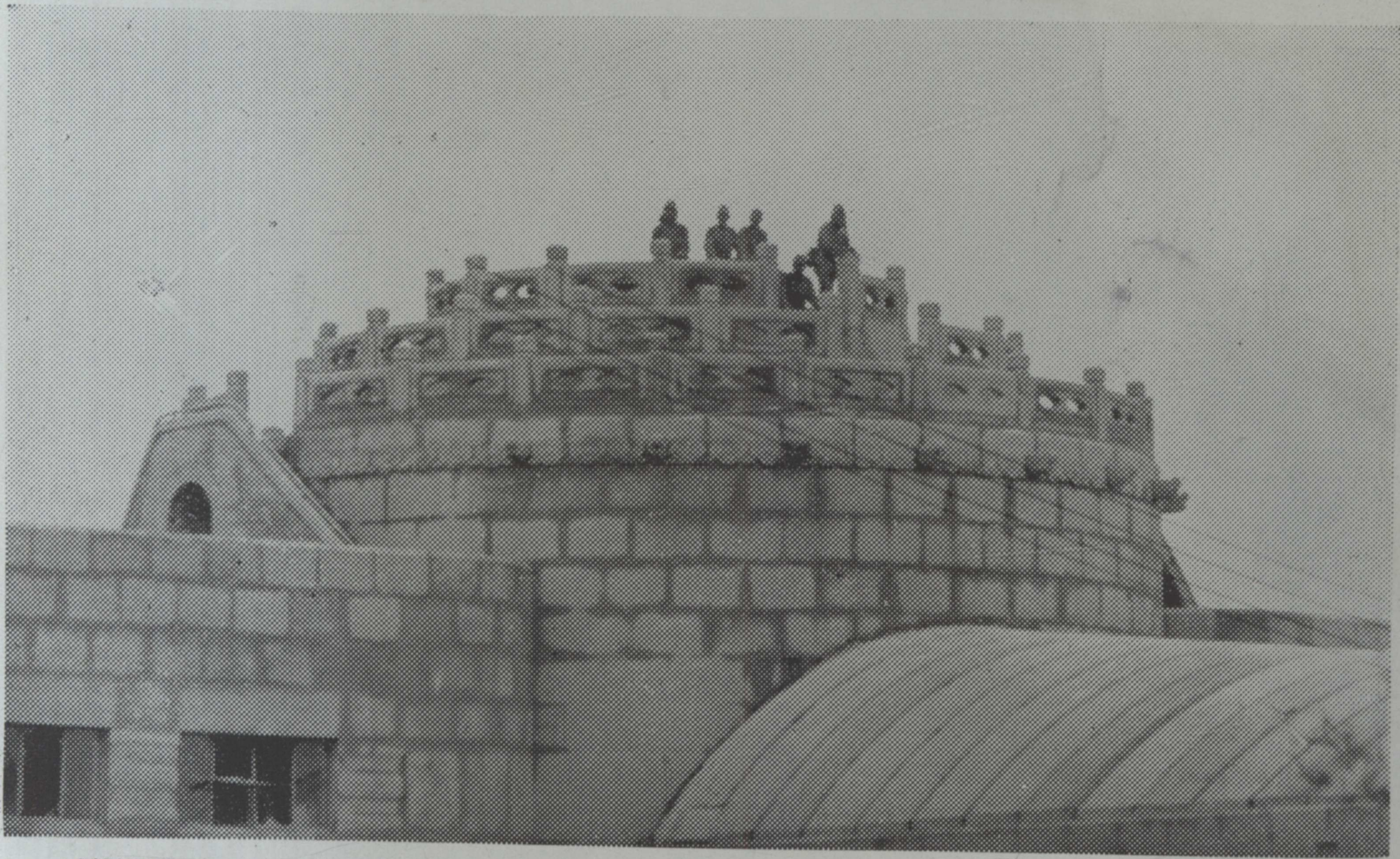
A view of the shell shattered roof.



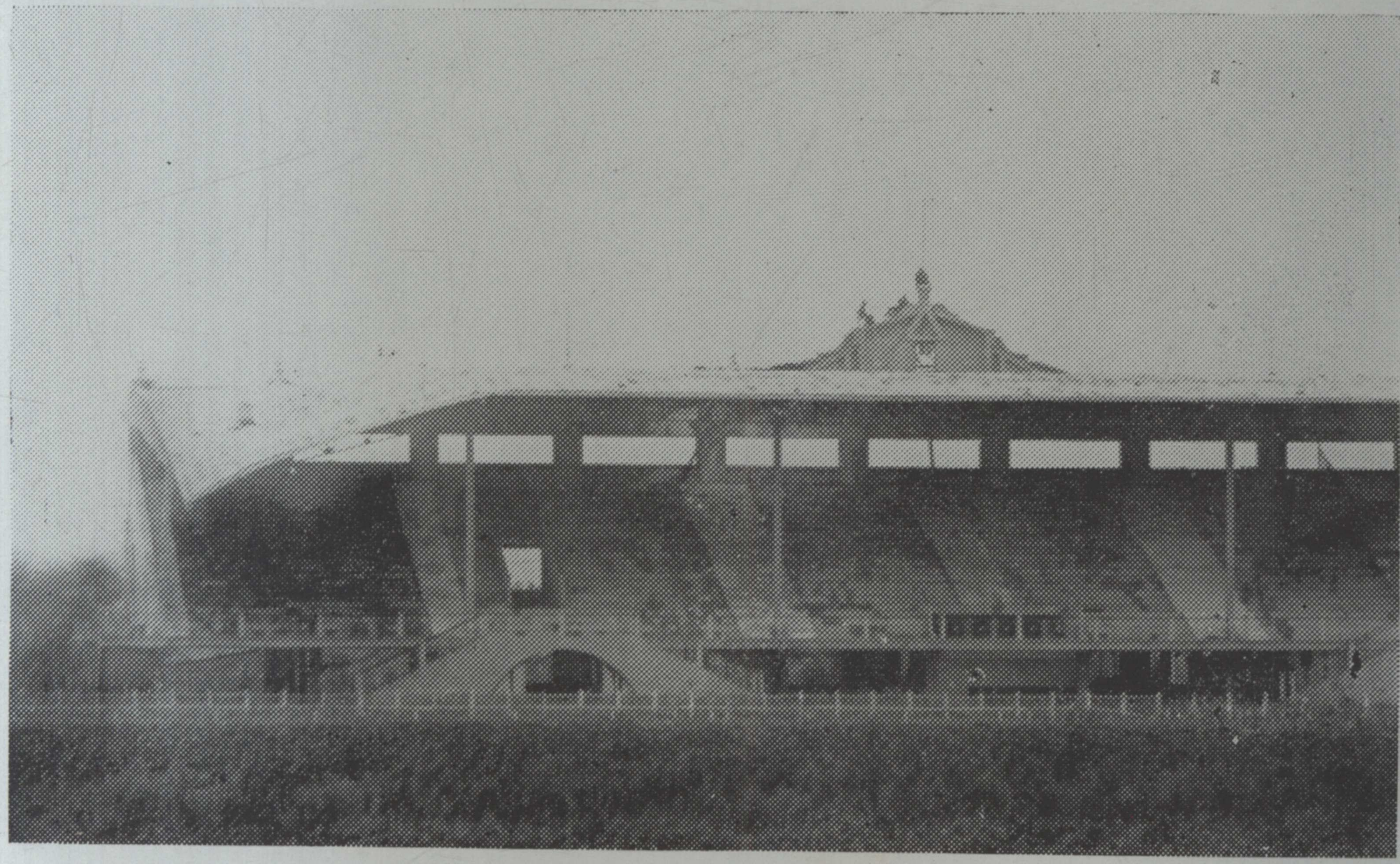
Japanese artilleryman in the Civic Centre area.



Japanese Artillery units in the Civic Centre about a trek up to the lines.



JAPANESE troops atop the Aviation School at the Shanghai Civic Centre. Shell hits were not discernible on the building when photographed. However fire had swept its interior.



The Far Eastern Race Course Building with its roof damaged.



Japanese Ammunition carts congregated in the Civic Centre Area.



A big blaze north of the Civic centre on Wong Shing Road



Japanese Infantry unit in front of the Administration Building in the Civic Centre.



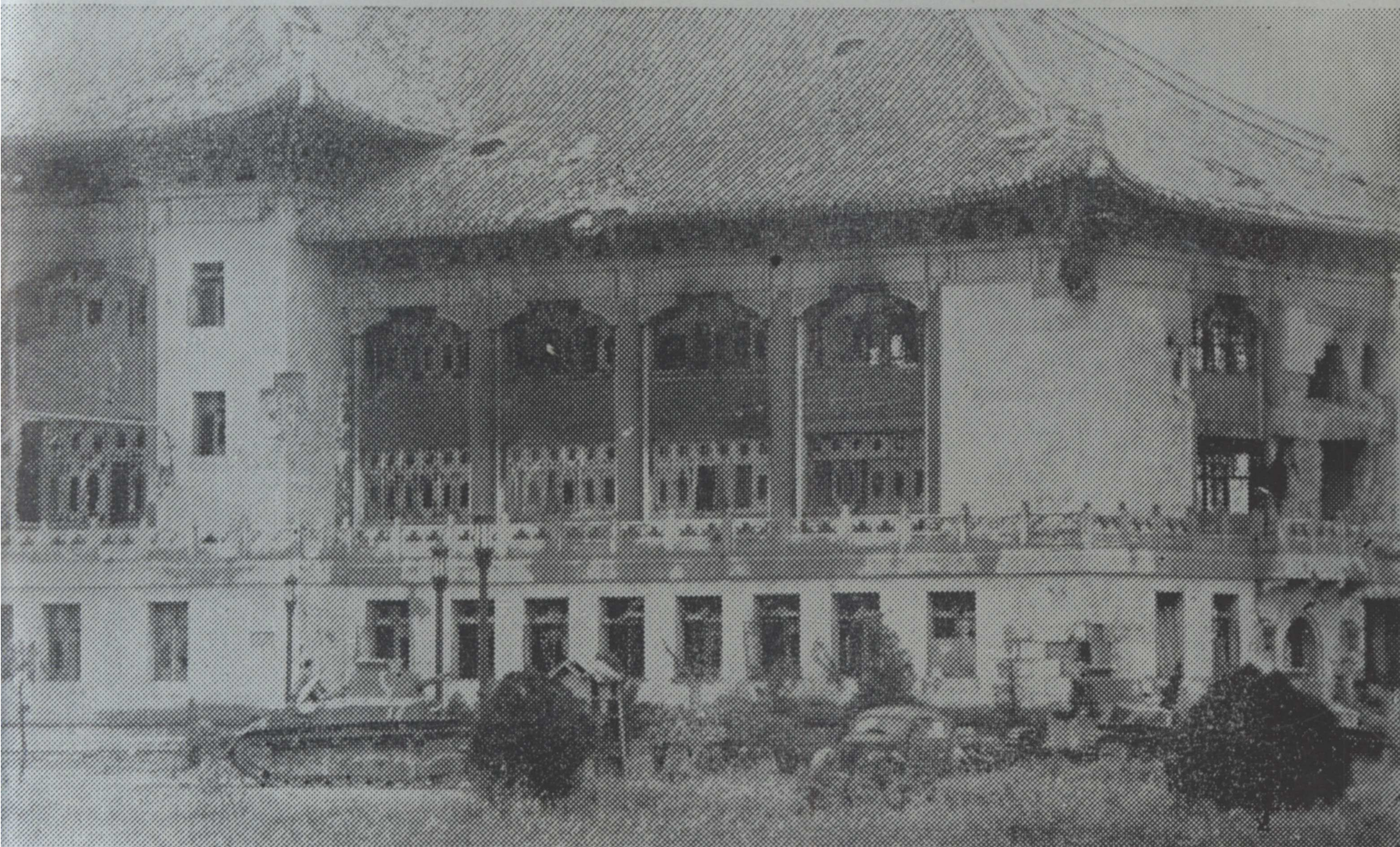
Along a Civic Centre road.



A scene in the Civic Centre after Japanese occupation.



Infantrymen of the Japanese Army moving up towards the Kiangwan Race Course area.



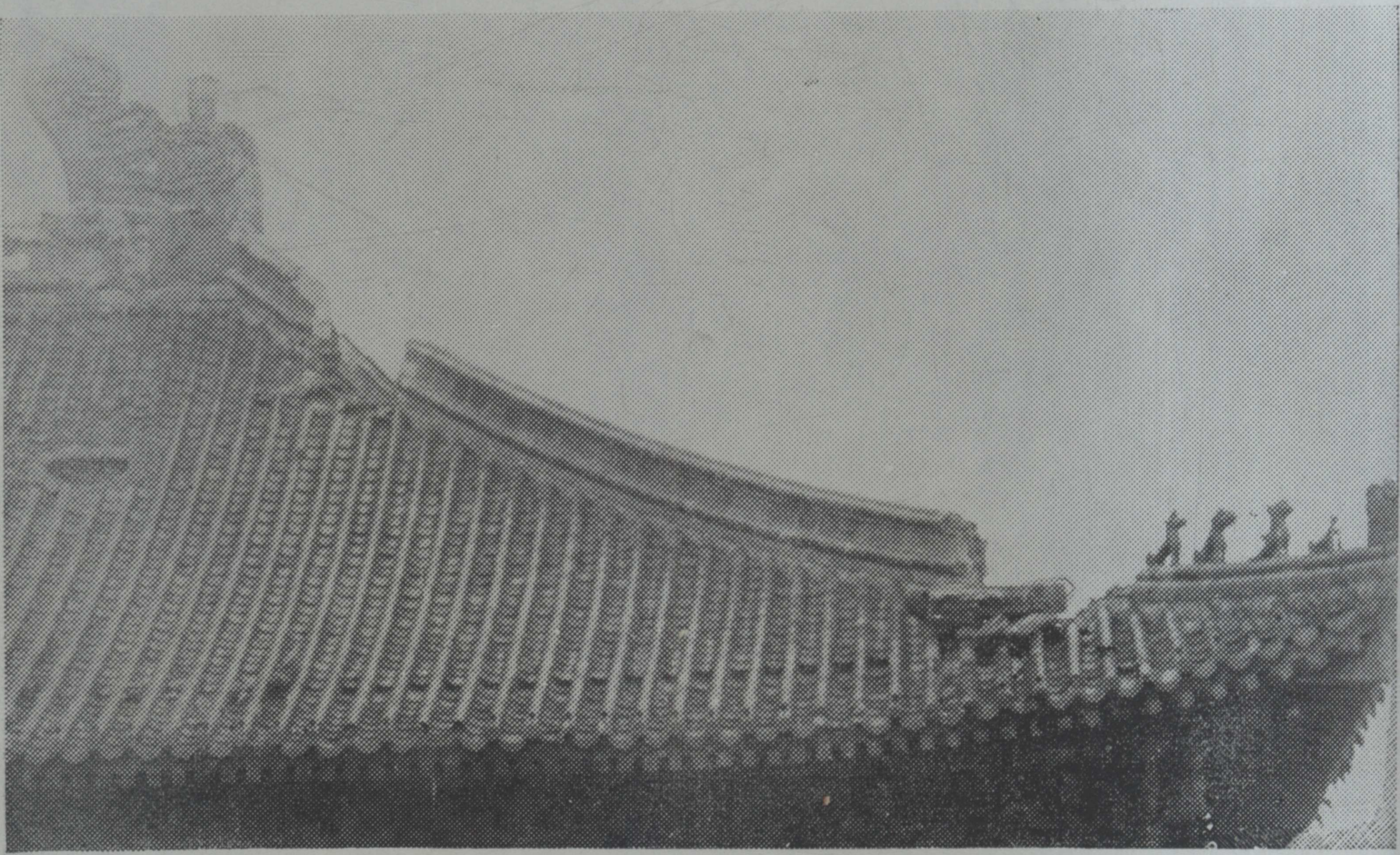
View of the East wing of the Administration Building.



Showing large and small shell holes in the roof.



General view of the outstanding Administration Building in the Civic Centre.



Eave of roof with decorative beasts still standing after a close hit.



Fire in Chapei, after bombing expedition by Japanese planes.



Smoke clouds from Chapei and the Civic Centre.



CHINESE Students undergoing intensive training under regular Army Officers, somewhere in the Western area in Chinese territory.

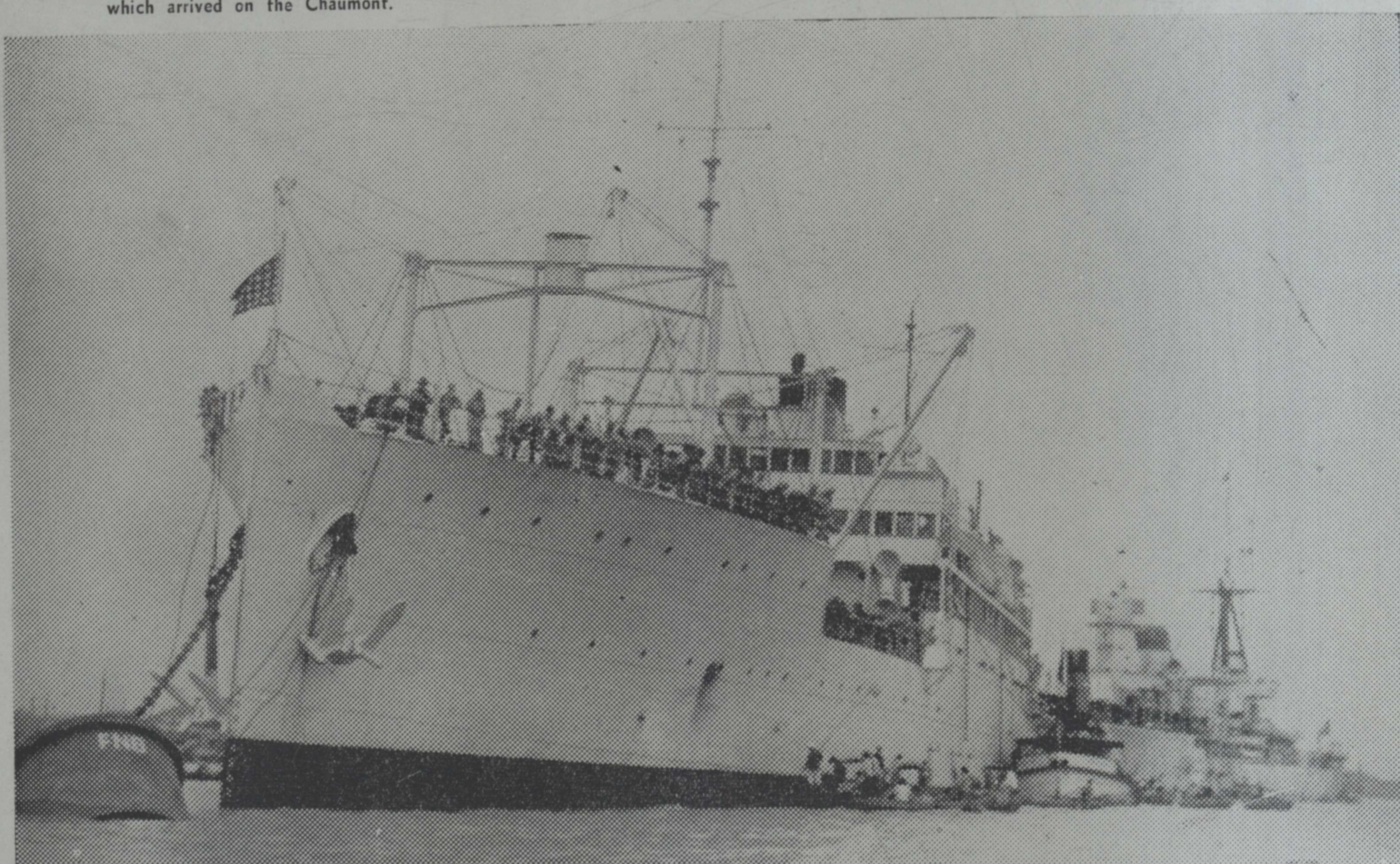




TOP: Members of the Chinese 88th Division on Paoshan Road, Ch apei. Bottom: Chinese Student members undergoing training somewhere in Chinese territory, South of the French Concession.



BRIGADIER General John C. Beaumont is seen here welcomed back to Shanghai by Colonel Charles F. Price of the Fourth Marines. As commander of the Second Brigade, General Beaumont will have under him the Fourth Marines, and the Sixth Marines which arrived on the Chaumont.



The U.S. T. Chaumont, buoyed in the Whangpoo River off the French Bund, which arrived in Shanghai on September 20th with the 6th Marines.



COLONEL Thomas S. Clarke, Lieutenant-Colonel D. M. Barchard and Colonel Charles F. Price at the Customs Jetty following the arrival of the U.S. T. Chaumont.



Members of the 6th Regiment U.S. Marines say "Hello" to Shanghai from the decks of the U.S. T. Chaumont.





Members of the crack 88th Division stretched out along Paoshan Road, Chapei awaiting an attack from the Japanese forces who face them.



SHANGHAI AREA WAR MAP

As of September 20, the Chinese defense line runs roughly from Luiho (K5) to the border of the international settlement in the North Station area (H7). The Japanese forces after weeks of. fighting now control the West bank of the Whangpoo River up to the settlement. The Civic Centre is in the hands of Japanese forces, although Chinese machine gun outposts in the Kiangwan area still harass the enemy. In Pootung on the East bank of the Whangpoo large forces of Chinese are entrenched.